

5673.0.55.003 - Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2007-08

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/10/2010

Summary

Contents

CONTENTS



Main Features

Includes: Introduction, Trends in Average Wages and Salaries 2003-04 to 2007-08, Regional Variations in Average Annual Growth Rates.

New South Wales

Includes: Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, Wage and Salary Earners by Occupation, Wage and Salary Earners by Wage and Salary Income, Wage and Salary Earners by Sex, Wage and Salary Earners by Age.

Victoria

Includes: Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, Wage and Salary Earners by Occupation, Wage and Salary Earners by Wage and Salary Income, Wage and Salary Earners by Sex, Wage and Salary Earners by Age.

Queensland

Includes: Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, Wage and Salary Earners by Occupation, Wage and Salary Earners by Wage and Salary Income, Wage and Salary Earners by Sex, Wage and Salary Earners by Age.

South Australia

Includes: Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, Wage and Salary Earners by Occupation, Wage and Salary Earners by Wage and Salary Income, Wage and Salary Earners by Sex, Wage and Salary Earners by Age.

Western Australia

Includes: Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, Wage and Salary Earners by Occupation, Wage and Salary Earners by Wage and Salary Income, Wage and Salary Earners by Sex, Wage and Salary Earners by Age.

Tasmania

Includes: Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, Wage and Salary Earners by Occupation, Wage and Salary Earners by Wage and Salary Income, Wage and Salary Earners by Sex, Wage and Salary Earners by Age.

Northern Territory

Includes: Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, Wage and Salary Earners by Occupation, Wage and Salary Earners by Wage and Salary Income, Wage and Salary Earners by Sex, Wage and Salary Earners by Age.

Australian Capital Territory

Includes: Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, Wage and Salary Earners by Occupation, Wage and Salary Earners by Wage and Salary Income, Wage and Salary Earners by Sex, Wage and Salary Earners by Age.

Main Features

MAIN FEATURES

Introduction

Trends in Average Wages and Salaries, 2003-04 to 2007-08

Regional Variations in Average Annual Growth Rates

INTRODUCTION

This article and the accompanying data are provided to support analyses of local economic conditions for regions throughout Australia. The data are produced by the ABS using personal income tax (PIT) information from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Wage and salary statistics in this issue are presented for the years 2003-04 to 2007-08 on a range of geographic levels. These data have been compiled on the same basis as the last issue, but include an additional year of data to provide a five year time series.

In 2007-08, around 10.1 million Australians derived income from Wages and salaries. Over \$442 billion - over 80%

of all income earned by Australian taxpayers - was earned from Wages and salaries in 2007-08. As the economic well-being of most Australians is largely determined by the amount of income they receive, analysing geographical variations in Wages and salaries - and how these change over time - can provide valuable information about relative advantage and disadvantage in regions and the nature of regional economies in general. Wealth is also an important contributor to economic well-being; some people on low incomes may have property and business assets to draw on, whilst others on high incomes may also have high levels of debt.

The data presented in this article can be used to explore questions such as:

- have average incomes from Wages and salaries increased over time, and if so by how much?
- which regions experienced higher growth in average Wages and salaries income compared to others?
- have average incomes from Wages and salaries increased at higher rates in capital city areas compared with regions outside capital cities?
- which regions with high average incomes from Wages and salaries also experienced high growth rates in Wages and salaries?
- which regions with low average incomes experienced high growth rates in Wages and salaries?

This article illustrates ways that Wage and salary data can be used to explore regional variations in income. Further analysis of regional incomes can be undertaken using the data contained in the spreadsheets attached to this article.

The statistics have been compiled using aggregated individual income tax data from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) wishes to acknowledge the invaluable support of the ATO in compiling these statistics.

TRENDS IN AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES, 2003-04 TO 2007-08

On average, Australians earned \$43,921 in Wages and salaries in 2007-08; up from \$42,081 in the previous year. Table 1 shows that the Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest average annual income in each year between 2003-04 and 2007-08, recording \$51,387 in 2007-08.

Over the period 2003-04 to 2007-08, the average annual growth rate in average Wage and salary income in Australia was 4.5%.

Western Australia recorded the highest growth in average annual Wages and salaries between 2003-04 and 2007-08 (6.4%), followed by Queensland (5.3%). The high growth rate for Western Australia resulted in that state having the third highest average annual Wage and salary income in 2007-08, moving up from fifth highest in 2003-04.

For all States and Territories, and for Australia as a whole, average annual growth rates for regions outside of capital cities either matched or were slightly higher than those for capital city Statistical Divisions (SDs), although average annual incomes were considerably higher in capital city SDs.

Table 1. AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES AND SALARIES - By State and Territory, 2003-04 to 2007-08

Region	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Average Annual Growth Rate
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
New South Wales	39 648	41 433	43 032	44 850	46 513	4.1
Sydney	42 811	44 799	46 425	48 428	50 136	4.0
Balance of NSW	33 360	34 774	36 307	37 717	39 114	4.1
Victoria	36 882	38 421	39 861	41 260	42 782	3.8
Melbourne	38 762	40 368	41 840	43 302	44 837	3.7
Balance of Vic	31 412	32 720	34 041	35 188	36 478	3.8
Queensland	33 965	35 655	37 680	39 735	41 687	5.3
Brisbane	35 775	37 461	39 597	41 720	43 893	5.2
Balance of Qld	32 243	33 944	35 879	37 867	39 586	5.3
South Australia	33 623	35 061	36 357	37 830	39 492	4.1
Adelaide	34 728	36 229	37 521	38 936	40 546	3.9
Balance of SA	30 357	31 586	32 894	34 534	36 302	4.6
Western Australia	36 048	38 219	40 575	43 226	46 199	6.4
Perth	36 523	38 712	41 095	43 785	46 804	6.4
Balance of WA	34 553	36 679	38 932	41 428	44 266	6.4
Tasmania	31 358	32 467	33 903	35 288	36 874	4.1
Hobart	33 021	34 118	35 660	37 065	38 563	4.0
Balance of Tas	30 091	31 199	32 527	33 898	35 541	4.2
Northern Territory	37 665	40 016	41 589	43 027	45 216	4.7
Darwin	39 437	42 222	43 723	45 014	47 298	4.6
Balance of NT	34 466	35 983	37 618	39 278	41 251	4.6

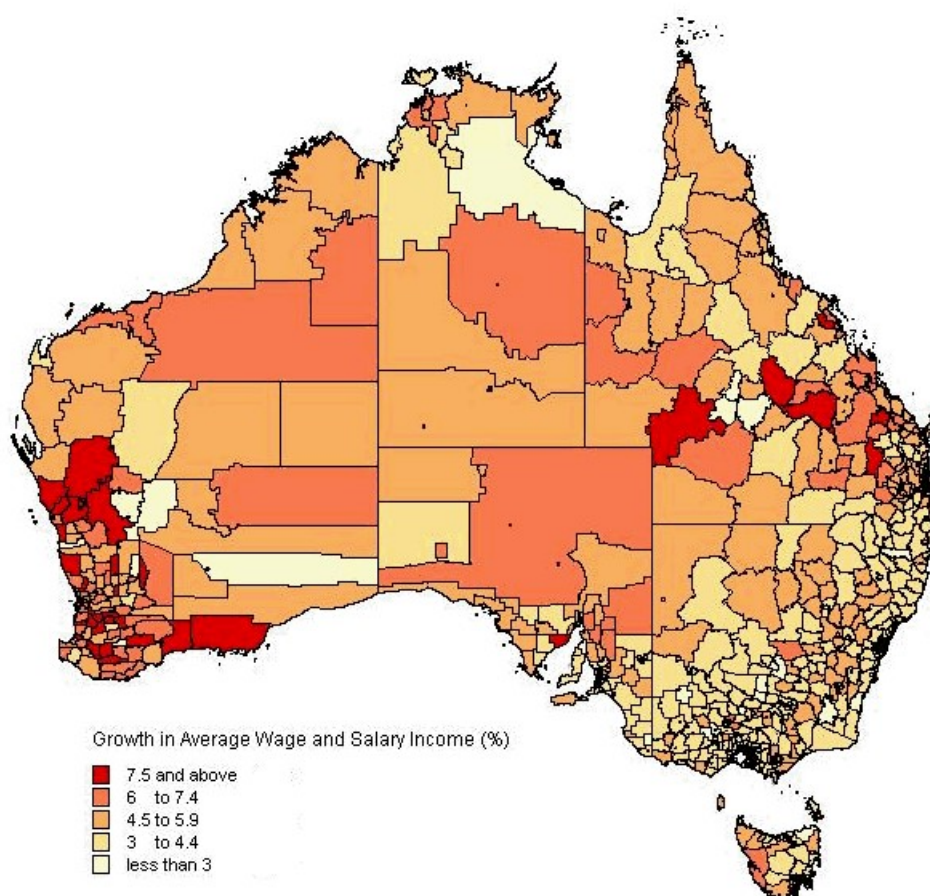
Australian Capital Territory	42 834	45 922	47 061	49 116	51 387	4.7
Canberra	42 841	45 932	47 071	49 122	51 393	4.7
Australia	36 889	38 607	40 276	42 081	43 921	4.5
<i>All Capital Cities</i>	<i>39 112</i>	<i>40 939</i>	<i>42 620</i>	<i>44 495</i>	<i>46 397</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<i>Balance of Australia</i>	<i>32 452</i>	<i>33 963</i>	<i>35 615</i>	<i>37 259</i>	<i>38 902</i>	<i>4.6</i>

[Back to Top](#)

REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

Which Statistical Local Areas experienced the highest growth in average Wage and Salary income between 2003-04 and 2007-08? Map 1 shows considerable variation in average annual growth rates across Australia.

Map 1. GROWTH OF AVERAGE INCOME FROM WAGES AND SALARIES - By Statistical Local Areas, Australia, 2003-04 to 2007-08



The vast majority of SLAs with the highest average annual growth rate of average Wage and salary income between 2003-04 and 2007-08 were located in Western Australia and Queensland. In Western Australia, these included over twenty inland and coastal SLAs surrounding Perth that offered semi-rural or rural lifestyles within 2-3 hours drive of the city (e.g. the SLAs of Wandering, Cuballing and Boddington) and also the remote mining area of Ravensthorpe in the state's south east. In Queensland, many of the areas of highest growth were associated with emerging energy resource sectors (e.g. Dalby-Chinchilla in the state's Western Downs region and Barcoo in the state's south-west). Other SLAs with high growth rates were located in Queensland's Central Highlands and in Mackay (which contains much of the region's engineering, manufacturing and mining services industries).

However, high growth rates do not necessarily equate to high incomes. For example, whilst the SLA of Kojonup (in Western Australia's wheatbelt) experienced an 8% average annual increase in average Wage and salary income between 2003-04 and 2007-08, by the end of the period the average annual income in the area was just \$31,434 (well below the national average of \$43,921). Some SLAs with high average Wage and salary incomes experienced low average annual growth rates, while other regions recorded both low incomes and low growth rates in average Wages and salaries. Table 2 presents a selection of SLAs that fall into each of these four categories. SLAs were grouped according to whether their average annual incomes in 2007-08 fell in the top or bottom 20% of SLAs and whether their average annual growth rate in average Wages and salaries was above or below the Australian rate of 4.5%.

Table 2. SELECTED STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS BY AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME AND GROWTH RATE

	High Income (a)	Low Income (b)
High Growth (c)	Cottesloe (T) (Western Australia) Mosman (A) (New South Wales) Roebourne (S) (Western Australia) Balmoral (Queensland) Roxby Downs (M) (South Australia)	Plantagenet (Western Australia) Denmark (S) (Western Australia) Kojonup (S) (Western Australia) Bundaberg (R) - Kolan (Queensland) Goyder (DC) (South Australia)
Low Growth (d)	Bayside (C) - Brighton (Victoria) Red Hill (Australian Capital Territory) Stonnington (C) - Malvern (Victoria) Hornsby (A) - South (New South Wales) Baulkham Hills (A) - South (New South Wales)	Tenterfield (A) (New South Wales) Guyra (A) (New South Wales) Barunga West (DC) (South Australia) North Burnett (R) - Mundubbera (Queensland) Yarriambiack (S) - North (Victoria)

(a) Average Annual Income in 2007-08 in top Quintile (above \$47 835)

(b) Average Annual Income in 2007-08 in bottom Quintile (below \$33 681)

(c) Average Annual Growth Rate in Wages and salaries between 2003-04 and 2007-08 above national rate (4.5%)

(d) Average Annual Growth Rate in Wages and salaries between 2003-04 and 2007-08 below national rate (4.5%)

[Back to Top](#)

High income/high growth regions included the inner suburban SLA of Cottesloe in Perth, which had an average income of \$71,793 in 2007-08, and an average annual growth rate in average income of 7.8%.

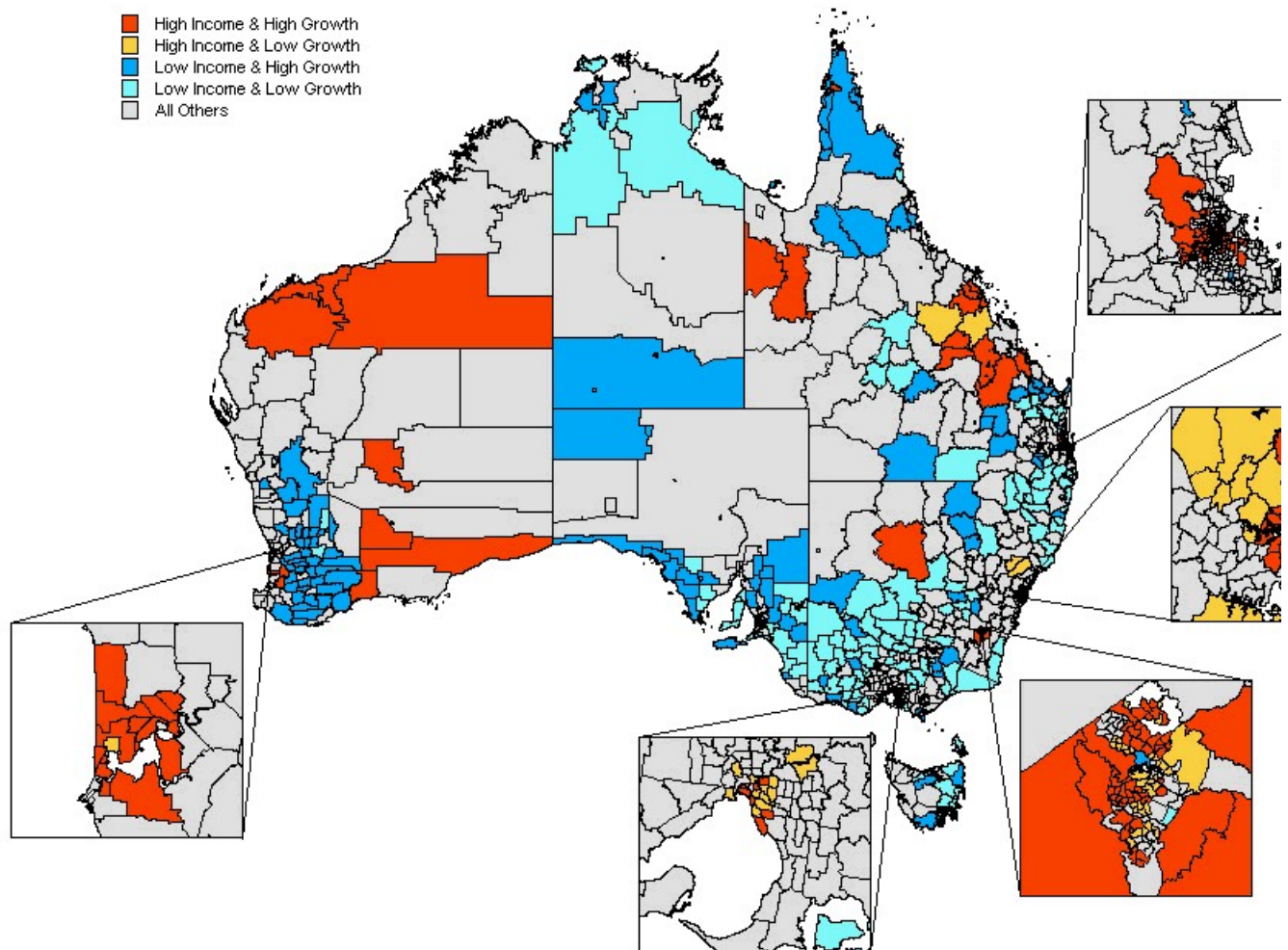
Bayside (C) - Brighton SLA, in Melbourne's south-east, is an example of a high income/low growth region, with an average annual income of \$67,529 in 2007-08, but an average annual growth rate of just 3.6%.

Some regions recorded high growth rates, while remaining low income regions. Denmark SLA (in Western Australia's south-west), is an example of a low income/high growth region, recording an income of \$32,110 in 2007-08 following an average annual growth rate of 7.4%.

Other regions recorded both low income and low growth rates in this period. For example, the SLA of Barunga West (on South Australia's Yorke Peninsula) was a low income/low growth region, with an average income of \$28,496 in 2007-08 and an average annual growth rate of 2%.

Map 2 shows the geographical distribution of all SLAs in Australia according to the four income/growth categories in Table 2. Regions with high average annual incomes and high average annual growth rates include SLAs in the metropolitan areas of Brisbane, Perth and Sydney and remote mining areas in Western Australia and Queensland. Regions with low average annual incomes and high average annual growth rates include: Far North Queensland; SLAs north-east and south-east of Perth; and SLAs in the mid-north and west coast of South Australia.

Map 2. STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS BY AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME 2007-08 AND GROWTH RATES



[Back to Top](#)

New South Wales



NEW SOUTH WALES

On this page:

[Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, 2007-08](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Sex](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Age](#)

TOP AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME REGIONS, 2007-08

This article focuses on the five SLAs in Sydney Statistical Division (SD) and New South Wales - Balance with the highest average Wage and salary incomes in 2007-08.

The SLA of Mosman (A), on Sydney's northern shore, had the highest average Wage and salary income in New South Wales - and Australia - in 2007-08. It also recorded one of the State's highest average annual growth rates in Wages and salaries (almost 8%) between 2003-04 and 2007-08. The neighbouring SLAs of North Sydney, Woollahra (in Sydney's east), Hunters Hill (on the lower north shore) and Ku-ring-gai (in Sydney's north) also feature in the top five, recording average Wage and salary incomes greater than \$73,000 in 2007-08.

Outside the Sydney Statistical Division, the SLA of Singleton (A) had the highest average Wages and salary income

of \$53,069 in 2007-08. Singleton , together with the SLA of Muswellbrook (A), are located in the Hunter Valley region of New South Wales. Both areas have strong industrial sectors based on coal mining and electricity generation.

The economy of Cobar (A) - in North Western SD - is built around its copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold mining industries.

Queanbeyan and Palerang (Pt A), whilst located in New South Wales, are both within commuting distance of the nation's capital, Canberra.

TOP AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES, NEW SOUTH WALES

		Average Annual Income					Average Annual
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Growth Rate
Top 5 SLAs(a)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Sydney SD							
	Mosman (A)	82 001	88 300	93 645	106 397	109 491	7.5
	Woollahra (A)	66 611	72 418	75 520	85 225	85 462	6.4
	Hunters Hill (A)	64 293	72 529	78 225	77 798	77 873	4.9
	North Sydney (A)	62 997	66 534	68 788	72 939	75 055	4.5
	Ku-ring-gai (A)	61 943	65 452	67 516	71 371	73 484	4.4
Sydney SD		42 811	44 799	46 425	48 428	50 136	4.0
Balance of NSW							
	Singleton (A)	45 226	46 072	48 918	51 804	53 069	4.1
	Queanbeyan (C)	40 966	44 040	45 455	48 213	50 599	5.4
	Cobar (A)	41 264	42 604	44 202	46 343	50 030	4.9
	Muswellbrook (A)	42 085	43 780	46 174	48 042	49 555	4.2
	Palerang (A)-Pt A	40 711	43 105	45 353	47 337	49 498	5.0
Bal NSW (b)		33 360	34 774	36 307	37 717	39 114	4.1
NSW		39 648	41 433	43 032	44 850	46 513	4.1

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NSW Unknown'

[Back to Top](#)

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

Sydney Statistical Division

Compared to the State as a whole, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were working as Professionals. This occupational group includes persons working in fields that are characterised by the need for a skill level equal to, or exceeding, a bachelor degree (or at least five years relevant experience). Occupations in this category include chemists, architects, accountants, engineers and dentists. This group accounted for over one-third of Wage and salary earners in North Sydney (A) and over 31% in Ku-ring-gai (A).

Similarly, the proportion of Wage and salary earners employed as Managers and Administrators was substantially higher in the top five SLAs (ranging from 18% to 23%) than for New South Wales in general (9.5%).

Balance New South Wales

Compared to the State average, Wage and salary earners in these top five SLAs were less likely to be employed as Professionals, or Managers and Administrators. In the mining regions of Singleton (A), Muswellbrook (A) and Cobar (A), a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners were employed as Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, and Tradespersons and Related Workers, compared to the State as a whole.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION, Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2007-08

Top5 SLAs(a)	Managers & Admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Associate Profess- ionals & Related Workers	Trades- persons & Related Workers	Advanced Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter- mediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter-Elementary Production & Transport Workers	Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers	Not Stated
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sydney SD										
	Mosman (A)	22.7	26.6	8.9	2.1	4.4	15.4	1.0	5.2	1.4
	Woollahra (A)	21.2	28.7	8.3	2.3	4.1	15.6	0.9	5.5	1.9

	Hunters Hill (A)	20.3	28.1	7.8	3.6	3.8	15.6	1.3	5.8	2.4	11.2
	North Sydney (A)	19.0	33.7	8.5	2.3	3.9	14.1	1.1	4.3	1.6	11.4
	Ku-ring-gai (A)	18.1	31.4	7.0	2.7	3.9	15.4	1.0	7.1	1.8	11.6
<i>Sydney SD</i>		10.7	21.3	7.7	7.8	3.1	17.8	5.6	8.5	7.7	9.7
<i>Balance</i>											
<i>NSW</i>											
	Singleton (A)	5.8	11.9	6.6	16.0	1.9	14.4	17.6	8.9	9.6	7.2
	Queanbeyan (C)	6.9	15.7	7.8	9.1	2.0	18.3	5.4	8.6	6.8	19.3
	Cobar (A)	4.5	11.7	6.3	16.2	1.3	13.9	20.1	8.6	12.9	4.5
	Muswellbrook (A)	5.5	11.1	7.9	16.5	1.4	14.7	13.8	9.7	13.7	5.7
	Palerang (A) - Pt A	7.4	17.2	8.0	9.6	2.1	19.0	5.0	7.9	6.1	17.7
<i>Bal NSW</i>		7.1	16.7	6.8	11.3	2.0	17.6	7.4	10.7	12.1	8.4
<i>(b)</i>											
<i>NSW</i>		9.5	19.8	7.4	8.9	2.7	17.8	6.2	9.2	9.1	9.3

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NSW Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Sydney Statistical Division

In each of the top five SLAs, at least 24% of earners received a Wage and salary income of \$83,200 or more. This compared to just 11.1% of earners in New South Wales. In the SLA of Mosman (A), almost 22% of Wage and salary earners reported a Wage and salary income of \$104,000 or more, compared to 5.8% of the State's earners.

Balance New South Wales

Among the top five SLAs outside the Sydney SD, the proportion of Wage and salary earners reporting incomes of \$83,200 or more was highest in the mining centres of Singleton (A) (22.9%), Muswellbrook (A) (18.9%) and Cobar (A) (17.9%).

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES, Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2007-08

		\$0 to less than \$13,000	\$13,000 to less than \$20,800	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000	\$52,000 to less than \$67,600	\$67,600 to less than \$83,200	\$83,200 to less than \$104,000	\$104,000 or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Top 5 SLAs(a)										
<i>Sydney SD</i>										
	Mosman (A)	17.2	7.3	9.0	8.6	8.9	11.1	9.0	7.1	21.8
	Woollahra (A)	17.7	7.9	9.5	9.8	9.4	12.0	9.2	7.0	17.4
	Hunters Hill (A)	17.3	8.6	10.0	9.8	9.1	11.3	9.2	7.1	17.5
	North Sydney (A)	12.9	6.7	8.8	9.3	10.4	13.7	11.2	8.8	18.3
	Ku-ring-gai (A)	21.5	8.7	10.5	8.9	7.9	9.8	8.0	6.3	18.3
<i>Sydney SD</i>		17.3	9.0	12.1	13.3	12.3	13.9	9.2	5.8	7.2
<i>Balance</i>										
<i>NSW</i>										
	Singleton (A)	16.7	9.0	11.4	12.1	8.4	10.6	8.8	9.2	13.7
	Queanbeyan (C)	13.3	7.0	10.7	13.1	13.3	17.5	11.5	7.3	6.3
	Cobar (A)	15.3	8.7	11.6	12.2	9.5	12.5	12.3	11.2	6.7
	Muswellbrook (A)	17.4	8.5	12.8	13.2	9.3	10.9	8.9	7.9	11.0
	Palerang (A) - Pt A	14.3	7.5	10.7	12.7	12.9	16.8	11.2	7.5	6.3
<i>Bal NSW (b)</i>		20.5	10.5	14.7	15.7	11.8	11.9	7.7	4.2	3.1
<i>NSW</i>		18.3	9.5	13.0	14.1	12.1	13.2	8.7	5.3	5.8

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NSW Unknown'

[Back to Top](#)

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Sydney Statistical Division

Across New South Wales there were more male Wage and salary earners than female earners, with males accounting for 52% of the Wage and salary earner population. The top five SLAs in Sydney SD all featured a higher proportion of female earners than the State average. In three of the top five SLAs, the proportion of female Wage and salary earners was higher than the proportion of male earners.

Balance New South Wales

Outside of the Sydney SD, the top four SLAs were consistent with the State, in that the proportion of male Wage

and salary earners exceeded female earners. The exception was Palerang (A) – Pt A, where the proportion of female Wage and salary earners slightly exceeded the proportion of male earners.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)	Male %	Female %
Sydney SD		
Mosman (A)	49.2	50.8
Woollahra (A)	48.0	52.0
Hunters Hill (A)	50.4	49.6
North Sydney (A)	48.4	51.6
Ku-ring-gai (A)	50.9	49.1
<i>Sydney SD</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>48.0</i>
Balance NSW		
Singleton (A)	57.8	42.2
Queanbeyan (C)	50.6	49.4
Cobar (A)	57.7	42.3
Muswellbrook (A)	56.4	43.6
Palerang (A) - Pt A	49.8	50.2
<i>Bal NSW (b)</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>48.2</i>
<i>NSW</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>48.0</i>

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NSW Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Sydney Statistical Division

Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were generally older than for the State as a whole. For example, over 20% of Wage and salary earners in Ku-ring-gai (A), Hunters Hill (A) and Mosman (A) were aged 55 years or over, compared to around 15% of all Wage and salary earners in New South Wales. North Sydney (A) had a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the 25-34 year old age bracket compared to the other top five SLAs, and the State in general.

Balance New South Wales

The age distributions of the Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs outside Sydney SD were generally consistent with that for the State in general.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)	15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %
Sydney SD						
Mosman (A)	13.1	24.8	22.5	18.7	15.3	5.6
Woollahra (A)	13.2	31.4	20.8	15.4	12.8	6.3
Hunters Hill (A)	15.5	19.3	22.3	21.0	16.4	5.4
North Sydney (A)	11.5	37.4	22.3	13.8	11.5	3.6
Ku-ring-gai (A)	18.4	14.9	20.6	24.2	15.9	6.0
<i>Sydney SD</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Balance NSW						
Singleton (A)	20.1	21.7	24.1	22.0	10.6	1.5
Queanbeyan (C)	18.6	21.4	25.5	21.7	11.0	1.7
Cobar (A)	21.4	22.0	21.9	22.6	10.2	2.0
Muswellbrook (A)	20.5	21.3	23.2	21.2	11.9	2.0
Palerang (A) - Pt A	17.3	18.6	24.6	24.3	13.0	2.2
<i>Bal NSW (b)</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>NSW</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NSW Unknown'

For more information about these regions, refer to the ABS [National Regional Profile \(NRP\)](#). The NRP presents, for

all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies. The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available.

[Back to Top](#)

Victoria



VICTORIA

On this page:

[Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, 2007-08](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Sex](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Age](#)

TOP AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME REGIONS, 2007-08

This article focuses on the five SLAs in Melbourne Statistical Division (SD) and Victoria - Balance with the highest average Wage and salary incomes in 2007-08.

The SLAs with the highest average Wage and salary incomes in Melbourne SD were located in areas around Port Philip Bay (incorporating the suburbs of Brighton, Port Melbourne and Albert Park) and the eastern suburbs of Prahran, Kew and Malvern.

Outside the Melbourne SD, the SLA with the highest average Wage and salary income was the Macedon Ranges (S) - Balance with \$47,064. This region offers a semi-rural lifestyle close to Melbourne, with many residents commuting to the city for work.

The SLA of Newtown is an inner residential suburb of Geelong, which is the largest provincial centre in Victoria and a manufacturing, transportation and service hub.

The SLAs of Latrobe (C) - Traralgon and Latrobe (C) - Balance are located in the State's Latrobe Valley, home of most of Victoria's power generation facilities and a paper mill.

TOP AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES, VICTORIA

		Average Annual Income					Average Annual
Top 5 SLAs(a)		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Growth Rate
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Melbourne SD							
	Bayside (C) - Brighton	58 526	62 022	63 948	66 283	67 529	3.6
	Port Phillip (C) - West	55 578	58 945	61 327	63 445	66 850	4.7
	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	53 089	55 468	56 955	60 141	61 030	3.5
	Boroondara (C) - Kew	50 911	54 800	56 938	59 474	60 599	4.5
	Stonnington (C) - Malvern	52 791	55 056	56 917	59 188	60 592	3.5
Melbourne SD		38 762	40 368	41 840	43 302	44 837	3.7
Balance Vic							
	Macedon Ranges (S) - Bal	40 402	42 459	43 773	45 386	47 064	3.9
	Latrobe (C) - Traralgon	37 825	39 157	41 181	43 026	45 905	5.0
	Newtown	39 071	40 661	42 254	43 538	44 010	3.0
	Latrobe (C) Bal	36 785	37 887	39 719	41 594	43 611	4.3
	Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	37 451	38 894	40 106	41 666	43 129	3.6
Bal Vic (b)		31 412	32 720	34 041	35 188	36 478	3.8
VIC		36 882	38 421	39 861	41 260	42 782	3.8

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Vic Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

Melbourne Statistical Division

Compared to the State as a whole, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were working as Professionals. This occupational group includes persons working in fields that are characterised by the need for a skill level equal to, or exceeding, a bachelor degree (or at least five years relevant experience). Occupations in this category include chemists, architects, accountants, engineers and dentists. This group accounted for 34% of Wage and salary earners in Boroondara (C) - Kew, and around 30% in the other four SLAs, compared to 20% for the State in general.

Managers and Administrators also made up a substantial proportion of Wage and salary earners in these SLAs (between 15% and 21%), compared to the Victorian total of 10%.

Balance Victoria

A higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the SLAs of Newtown and Macedon Ranges (S) - Balance were employed as Professionals, or Managers and Administrators, than other SLAs in the top five, and for the State as a whole. Wage and salary earners in Latrobe (C) - Traralgon and Latrobe (C) Balance were more likely to work as Tradespersons and Related Workers; over 15% of earners in each SLA were employed in this group, compared to around 9% for Victoria.

[Back to Top](#)

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2007-08

	Managers & Administrators	Professionals	Associate Professionals	Tradespersons & Related Workers	Advanced Clerical & Service Workers	Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers	Not Stated
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Top 5 SLAs(a)										
Melbourne SD										
Bayside (C) - Brighton	20.5	29.1	7.4	3.2	3.6	15.8	1.2	7.2	2.3	9.7
Port Phillip (C) - West	20.1	30.5	8.5	3.2	3.2	14.4	1.8	5.2	3.0	10.2
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	16.9	30.6	9.1	2.9	3.2	16.2	1.2	6.8	2.6	10.3
Boroondara (C) - Kew	15.4	34.0	7.6	3.0	2.9	15.2	1.3	7.7	3.0	9.9
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	16.3	30.4	8.0	3.0	3.3	16.3	1.4	8.2	3.1	10.0
Melbourne SD	10.6	21.0	7.2	8.4	2.7	17.5	5.8	9.3	8.5	8.9
Balance Vic										
Macedon Ranges (S) - Bal	12.1	22.6	7.7	10.6	3.4	17.2	4.2	7.9	6.2	8.1
Latrobe (C) - Traralgon	7.1	16.1	7.1	15.0	1.6	15.9	9.6	11.3	9.3	6.9
Newtown	11.0	27.4	8.2	7.2	2.5	16.2	3.3	9.5	5.8	9.0
Latrobe (C) Bal	6.3	16.1	6.4	16.4	1.5	15.5	9.7	10.8	10.8	6.5
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	8.8	15.0	6.9	13.1	2.4	17.2	8.2	10.7	8.9	8.7
Bal Vic (b)	7.9	16.8	6.6	11.4	1.9	16.2	7.2	10.6	13.9	7.5
VIC	10.0	20.0	7.0	9.1	2.5	17.2	6.1	9.7	9.8	8.6

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Vic Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Melbourne Statistical Division

Just under 9% of Wage and salary earners in Victoria reported Wage and salary incomes above \$83,200 in 2007-08. The proportion of Wage and salary earners falling into this category in the top five SLAs ranged from 16.7% in Stonnington (C) - Prahran to 23% in Port Phillip (C) - West. Over 15% of Wage and salary earners in Bayside (C) - Brighton and Port Phillip (C) - West earned over \$104,000 in 2007-08 (compared to 4.5% of the Victorian total).

Balance Victoria

Among the top five SLAs outside the Melbourne SD, the proportion of Wage and salary earners reporting incomes of \$83,200 or more was highest in Latrobe (C) - Traralgon and Macedon Ranges (S) - Balance.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2007-08

		\$0 to less than \$13,000 %	\$13,000 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$67,600 %	\$67,600 to less than \$83,200 %	\$83,200 to less than \$104,000 %	\$104,000 or more %
Top 5 SLAs(a)										
Melbourne SD										
	Bayside (C) - Brighton	20.7	9.4	11.0	9.8	9.0	10.9	7.5	5.8	15.8
	Port Phillip (C) - West	14.6	7.0	9.7	10.7	10.8	14.3	10.0	7.7	15.3
	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	17.3	8.0	10.7	12.2	12.2	13.9	8.8	5.7	11.0
	Boroondara (C) - Kew	20.8	9.2	10.9	10.1	10.0	12.2	8.3	5.9	12.5
	Stonnington (C) - Malvern	21.1	9.0	11.1	10.6	10.4	11.7	7.8	5.5	12.7
Melbourne SD		18.4	9.4	13.1	14.4	13.0	13.9	7.9	4.7	5.2
Balance Vic										
	Macedon Ranges (S) - Bal	19.6	9.6	12.5	12.5	10.7	13.0	9.0	5.8	7.2
	Latrobe (C) - Traralgon	17.5	9.5	13.2	13.2	11.1	13.1	8.8	7.1	6.6
	Newtown	21.8	9.9	13.4	13.5	11.0	12.8	7.1	4.6	5.9
	Latrobe (C) Bal	19.1	9.8	13.8	13.5	11.2	11.9	8.2	6.2	6.4
	Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	18.7	9.5	13.4	13.6	11.5	14.8	8.5	6.0	4.2
Bal Vic (b)		21.9	11.0	15.2	16.1	12.5	12.1	6.0	3.0	2.2
VIC		19.3	9.8	13.6	14.8	12.9	13.4	7.4	4.3	4.5

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Vic Unknown'

[Back to Top](#)

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Melbourne Statistical Division

Across Victoria there were more male Wage and salary earners than female earners, with males accounting for almost 52% of the Wage and salary earner population. The top five SLAs in Melbourne SD were all characterised by a higher proportion of female earners than the State average, however in only one of these SLAs - Boroondara (C) - Kew - did the proportion of female Wage and salary earners exceed the proportion of male earners.

Balance Victoria

Outside of the Melbourne SD, four of the top five SLAs were consistent with the State, in that the proportion of male Wage and salary earners exceeded female earners. The exception was Newtown, where the proportion of female Wage and salary earners equalled that of male earners.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2007-08

		Male %	Female %
Top 5 SLAs(a)			
Melbourne SD			
	Bayside (C) - Brighton	50.0	50.0
	Port Phillip (C) - West	50.6	49.4
	Stonnington (C) - Prahran	50.1	49.9
	Boroondara (C) - Kew	49.4	50.6
	Stonnington (C) - Malvern	50.1	49.9
Melbourne SD		51.8	48.2
Balance Vic			
	Macedon Ranges (S) - Bal	50.9	49.1
	Latrobe (C) - Traralgon	53.3	46.7
	Newtown	50.0	50.0
	Latrobe (C) Bal	53.5	46.5
	Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	52.7	47.3
Bal Vic (b)		51.6	48.4

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Vic Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Melbourne Statistical Division

Bayside (C) - Brighton had a relatively older Wage and salary earner population (21.7% aged 55 years and older) compared to other SLAs in the top five and for Victoria as a whole (14.4%). On the other hand, Stonnington (C) - Prahran and Port Phillip (C) - West had a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the 25-34 year old age bracket (39.2% and 35.5% respectively), compared to 23.7% of all Wage and salary earners in Victoria.

Balance Victoria

The age distributions of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs outside Melbourne SD were generally consistent with that for the State in general.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)	15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %
Melbourne SD						
Bayside (C) - Brighton	15.7	16.4	22.0	24.3	16.4	5.3
Port Phillip (C) - West	11.4	35.5	24.4	14.7	11.0	3.0
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	15.1	39.2	19.8	12.6	9.4	3.9
Boroondara (C) - Kew	17.2	23.7	20.8	20.7	13.2	4.4
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	17.8	24.7	21.6	19.2	12.7	3.9
Melbourne SD	18.1	25.3	23.1	19.8	11.5	2.2
Balance Vic						
Macedon Ranges (S) - Bal	16.8	14.2	24.9	25.6	15.9	2.6
Latrobe (C) - Traralgon	19.4	21.3	22.7	22.7	12.0	1.9
Newtown	20.0	21.2	20.7	22.2	13.0	2.9
Latrobe (C) Bal	19.1	17.6	21.4	25.5	14.1	2.3
Greater Geelong (C) - Pt C	18.5	19.0	25.2	23.5	12.2	1.6
Bal Vic (b)	19.5	18.8	22.0	23.3	14.0	2.4
VIC	18.5	23.7	22.8	20.7	12.1	2.3

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Vic Unknown'

For more information about these regions, refer to the ABS [National Regional Profile \(NRP\)](#). The NRP presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies. The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available.

[Back to Top](#)

Queensland



QUEENSLAND

On this page:

[Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, 2007-08](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Sex](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Age](#)

TOP AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME REGIONS, 2007-08

Within the Brisbane SD, the SLAs with the highest average Wage and salary incomes were located immediately north and south of the Brisbane River. These included the inner northern areas of Hamilton and Ascot, and on the southern banks of the river, the SLAs of Hawthorne and Bulimba (Balmoral is an adjoining inner suburb).

TOP AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES, QUEENSLAND

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners
(b) Excludes SLA 'Qld Unknown'

Brisbane Statistical Division

Compared to the State as a whole, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were working as Professionals. This occupational group includes persons working in fields that are characterised by the need for a skill level equal to, or exceeding, a bachelor degree (or at least five years relevant experience). Occupations in this category include chemists, architects, accountants, engineers and dentists. This group accounted for 28% of Wage and salary earners in Hawthorne, Balmoral and Bulimba, compared to 16% for the State in general.

Compared to the State as a whole, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were employed as Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, and Tradespersons and Related Workers.

[Back to Top](#)

[illegible]

Brisbane SD											
	Hamilton	14.0	23.7	9.2	5.0	3.6	18.9	3.4	7.3	5.3	9.6
	Ascot	14.0	23.7	9.2	5.0	3.5	18.9	3.4	7.4	5.3	9.6
	Hawthorne	14.2	28.0	9.0	6.0	3.6	16.6	2.6	6.0	4.6	9.4
	Balmoral	14.2	28.0	9.0	6.1	3.6	16.6	2.6	6.0	4.6	9.3
	Bulimba	14.2	28.0	9.1	6.1	3.6	16.6	2.6	6.0	4.6	9.3
Brisbane SD Balance Qld											
	Isaac (R) - Broadsound	4.5	10.6	5.2	16.4	0.6	12.5	26.3	7.2	11.4	5.2
	Isaac (R) - Belyando	4.2	11.5	5.1	15.0	0.9	12.3	27.1	8.0	11.2	4.7
	Central Highlands (R) - Peak Downs	4.7	10.6	4.7	18.9	1.1	14.6	21.1	6.3	12.8	5.1
	Central Highlands (R) - Duaringa	4.1	10.0	6.3	14.9	0.5	13.1	26.3	7.1	12.7	5.1
	Isaac (R) - Nebo	5.2	9.3	5.9	14.8	0.7	12.4	25.3	5.9	17.6	3.1
Bal Qld (b) QLD											
		7.7	13.6	7.4	12.1	1.8	18.1	7.9	10.9	13.1	7.6
		8.0	16.1	7.5	10.7	2.0	18.6	7.1	10.2	11.5	8.5

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Qld Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Brisbane Statistical Division

Just over 8% of Wage and salary earners in Queensland reported Wage and salary incomes above \$83,200 in 2007-08. The proportion of Wage and salary earners falling into this category in the top five SLAs ranged from 16.8% in Hamilton to 19.8% in Hawthorn and Balmoral. Over 11% of Wage and salary earners in each of the top five SLAs earned over \$104,000 in 2007-08 (compared to around 4% of the Queensland total).

Balance of Queensland

Compared to the State as a whole, a substantially higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in these top five SLAs earned \$83,200 or more in 2007-08. For example, over 38% of Wage and salary earners in Isaac (R) - Broadsound fell in this category, compared to around 8% of the State total. Almost 1 in 4 Wage and salary earners in Isaac (R) - Broadsound and Central Highlands (R) - Peak Downs earned \$104,000 or more (compared to around 4% of the Queensland total).

[Back to Top](#)

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2007-08

	\$0 to less than \$13,000	\$13,000 to less than \$20,800	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000	\$52,000 to less than \$67,600	\$67,600 to less than \$83,200	\$83,200 to less than \$104,000	\$104,000 or more
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Top 5 SLAs(a)									
Brisbane SD									
	Hamilton	17.2	7.6	11.0	13.0	12.2	14.0	8.1	5.3
	Ascot	17.2	7.6	11.1	13.0	12.3	14.0	8.1	5.3
	Hawthorne	14.6	7.6	10.1	11.5	11.3	15.1	10.0	7.2
	Balmoral	14.6	7.6	10.1	11.5	11.3	15.2	10.0	7.2
	Bulimba	14.6	7.6	10.1	11.5	11.3	15.2	10.0	7.1
Brisbane SD Balance Qld									
		17.8	9.2	13.0	15.2	13.5	14.2	8.1	4.5
	Isaac (R) - Broadsound	14.7	7.2	9.6	8.6	6.4	7.5	7.7	14.5
	Isaac (R) - Belyando	14.6	7.0	10.1	9.0	7.9	8.2	7.5	13.1
	Central Highlands (R) - Peak Downs	16.5	7.4	10.4	8.7	8.3	9.6	7.0	8.3
	Central Highlands (R) - Duaringa	14.1	7.6	9.2	9.6	7.7	9.4	9.9	13.4
	Isaac (R) - Nebo	15.0	7.9	8.4	10.3	9.8	10.6	6.4	12.4
Bal Qld (b) QLD									
		20.1	10.3	14.7	16.1	12.3	12.0	6.8	4.0
		19.0	9.7	13.9	15.7	12.9	13.1	7.4	4.2

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Qld Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Brisbane Statistical Division

Across Queensland there were more male Wage and salary earners than female earners, with males accounting for almost 52% of the Wage and salary earner population. The top five SLAs in Brisbane SD were all characterised by a higher proportion of female earners than the State average, and in three of these SLAs - Hawthorne, Balmoral, and Bulimba - the proportion of female Wage and salary earners equalled the proportion of male earners.

Balance of Queensland

Outside the Brisbane SD, the proportions of male Wage and salary earners were considerably higher than female earners. In the SLAs of Isaac (R) - Broadsound and Isaac (R) - Nebo, males accounted for over 60% of Wage and salary earners.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)		Male %	Female %
Brisbane SD			
	Hamilton	50.8	49.2
	Ascot	50.8	49.2
	Hawthorne	50.0	50.0
	Balmoral	50.0	50.0
	Bulimba	50.0	50.0
<i>Brisbane SD</i>		<i>51.4</i>	<i>48.6</i>
Balance Qld			
	Isaac (R) - Broadsound	60.2	39.8
	Isaac (R) - Belyando	58.3	41.7
	Central Highlands (R) - Peak Downs	59.1	40.9
	Central Highlands (R) - Duaringa	59.3	40.7
	Isaac (R) - Nebo	60.3	39.7
<i>Bal Qld</i>		<i>51.9</i>	<i>48.1</i>
<i>QLD</i>		<i>51.7</i>	<i>48.3</i>

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Qld Unknown'

[Back to Top](#)

WAGE AND SALARY BY AGE

Brisbane Statistical Division

Both Hamilton and Ascot had slightly larger proportions of Wage and salary earners aged 65 years and over (3.8% and 3.7% respectively, compared to the State average of 2%).

Balance of Queensland

The top ranked SLAs outside of Brisbane SD have a relatively younger Wage and salary earner population compared to the State average. For example, 72.3% of Wage and salary earners in Isaac (R) - Nebo were aged between 15-44 years, compared to the State average of 66.3%.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)		15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %
Brisbane SD							
	Hamilton	21.1	24.8	19.5	18.1	12.8	3.8
	Ascot	21.1	24.8	19.5	18.1	12.8	3.7
	Hawthorne	17.6	28.3	25.9	18.6	8.5	1.2
	Balmoral	17.6	28.3	25.8	18.6	8.5	1.2
	Bulimba	17.6	28.3	25.9	18.6	8.5	1.2
<i>Brisbane SD</i>		<i>21.2</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Balance Qld							
	Isaac (R) - Broadsound	17.0	24.8	25.8	20.7	10.6	1.0
	Isaac (R) - Belyando	20.5	26.3	24.9	18.4	8.9	1.0
	Central Highlands (R) - Peak Downs	18.7	25.3	25.3	20.1	9.1	1.5
	Central Highlands (R) - Duaringa	19.3	25.7	23.5	20.6	9.8	1.1
	Isaac (R) - Nebo	16.9	27.9	27.4	17.9	8.7	1.2
<i>Bal Qld</i>		<i>20.9</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>
<i>QLD</i>		<i>21.0</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>

- (a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners
 (b) Excludes SLA 'Qld Unknown'

For more information about these regions, refer to the ABS [National Regional Profile \(NRP\)](#). The NRP presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies. The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available.

[Back to Top](#)

South Australia



SOUTH AUSTRALIA

On this page:

[Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, 2007-08](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Sex](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Age](#)

TOP AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME REGIONS, 2007-08

This article focuses on the five SLAs in Adelaide Statistical Division (SD) and South Australia - Balance with the highest average Wage and salary incomes in 2007-08.

In each of the five years 2003-04 to 2007-08, Roxby Downs (M) - a mining area located in the Far North of South Australia - has recorded the highest average Wage and salary income in South Australia. This area services the Olympic Dam mine which produces copper, uranium, gold and silver. The vast geographic area that spans the north of the State (encompassing the Flinders Ranges and Far North Regions), the major regional centre of Whyalla (C), and Adelaide Hills (DC) - North, make up the top five SLAs outside the Adelaide SD.

Within the Adelaide SD, SLAs with high average Wages and salaries include the inner metropolitan areas of Unley (C) - East and Mitcham (C) - North East in the south; Burnside (C) - South West and Norwood Payneham St Peters (C) - West in the city's east, and Walkerville (M) in the inner north.

TOP AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Average Annual Growth Rate
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Top 5 SLAs(a)							
Adelaide SD							
	Unley (C) - East	42 725	44 661	46 673	48 268	50 115	4.1
	Burnside (C) - South-West	42 387	45 095	46 366	47 704	49 732	4.1
	Mitcham (C) - North-East	40 953	43 874	45 642	47 927	49 375	4.8
	Walkerville (M)	43 588	44 389	45 868	46 457	49 321	3.1
	Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West	41 224	43 289	45 192	46 363	47 777	3.8
Adelaide SD		34 728	36 229	37 521	38 936	40 546	3.9
Balance SA							
	Roxby Downs (M)	52 284	54 539	57 166	61 633	68 028	6.8
	Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	39 191	41 352	41 760	45 073	46 998	4.6
	Unincorp. Far North	36 592	37 588	39 116	43 043	46 842	6.4
	Whyalla (C)	37 160	38 843	40 585	43 338	45 825	5.4
	Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	33 772	35 666	36 943	38 685	40 817	4.9
Bal SA (b)		30 357	31 586	32 894	34 534	36 302	4.6
SA		33 623	35 061	36 357	37 830	39 492	4.1

- (a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners
 (b) Excludes SLA 'SA Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

Adelaide Statistical Division

Compared to the State as a whole, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were working as Professionals. This occupational group includes persons working in fields that are characterised by the need for a skill level equal to, or exceeding, a bachelor degree (or at least five years relevant experience). Occupations in this category include chemists, architects, accountants, engineers and dentists. This group accounted for around one-third of Wage and salary earners in each of these these SLAs, compared to around 18% for the State in general.

Balance of South Australia

Compared to the State, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in Roxby Downs (M), Unincorporated Flinders Ranges, Unincorporated Far North and Whyalla (C) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers, Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, and Labourers and Related Workers.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION, Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2007-08

	Managers & Admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Associ- ates & Related Workers	Trades- persons & Related Workers	Advanced Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter- mediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter- mediate Production & Transport Workers	Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers	Not Stated
Top 5 SLAs(a)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Adelaide SD										
Unley (C) - East	13.4	32.8	8.3	3.5	2.6	16.7	1.7	7.5	3.7	9.7
Burnside (C) - South-West	13.4	33.2	7.5	3.3	2.8	16.9	1.5	7.8	3.4	10.3
Mitcham (C) - North-East	12.6	32.8	7.2	3.8	2.4	17.2	2.0	8.8	3.5	9.7
Walkerville (M)	14.0	31.1	8.2	3.3	2.3	16.7	2.2	8.1	4.4	9.7
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West	11.7	32.7	7.8	4.3	2.5	16.6	2.0	8.0	4.4	10.0
Adelaide SD	8.5	19.2	7.4	8.6	2.1	18.9	5.6	10.2	9.9	9.6
Balance SA										
Roxby Downs (M)	6.6	14.0	11.9	15.3	0.8	11.1	12.0	6.5	13.8	8.0
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	6.3	9.6	4.8	15.5	1.0	10.9	15.9	6.7	21.0	8.4
Unincorp. Far North	5.6	10.5	9.7	12.6	1.0	14.8	12.0	7.6	19.5	6.6
Whyalla (C)	6.9	13.1	5.5	14.0	0.9	13.7	13.9	10.6	12.4	9.0
Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	10.3	17.8	7.5	11.5	2.4	17.4	5.4	8.2	11.5	8.0
Bal SA (b)	7.5	13.3	6.1	11.0	1.3	16.5	8.5	9.9	18.4	7.4
SA	8.2	17.8	7.1	9.2	1.9	18.3	6.3	10.1	12.0	9.1

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'SA Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Adelaide Statistical Division

Just over 6% of Wage and salary earners in South Australia reported Wage and salary incomes above \$83,200 in 2007-08. The proportion of Wage and salary earners falling into this category in the top five SLAs ranged between 12% and 14%.

Balance of South Australia

Over 35% of Wage and salary earners in Roxby Downs (M) earned over \$83,200 in 2007-08 (compared to 6.3% of the State's Wage and salary earners); more than 20% earned over \$104,000 (compared to around 3% of all South Australian Wage and salary earners).

[Back to Top](#)

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES, Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2007-08

	\$0 to less than \$13,000 %	\$13,000 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$67,600 %	\$67,600 to less than \$83,200 %	\$83,200 to less than \$104,000 %	\$104,000 or more %
Top 5 SLAs(a)									
Adelaide SD									
Unley (C) - East	19.2	8.9	11.6	12.5	11.3	12.8	9.6	5.6	8.5
Burnside (C) - South-West	21.3	9.3	11.4	12.2	10.9	11.8	8.9	5.4	8.8
Mitcham (C) - North-East	20.9	8.8	12.0	11.6	10.3	13.3	9.2	5.7	8.2
Walkerville (M)	20.4	9.3	12.2	11.6	11.4	12.9	9.0	5.4	7.9
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West	19.4	9.1	11.9	13.0	11.8	13.1	9.2	5.4	7.2
Adelaide SD	18.2	9.7	14.0	16.2	14.1	13.6	7.5	3.6	3.0
Balance SA									
Roxby Downs (M)	10.8	5.3	7.3	8.6	6.8	12.8	12.7	14.4	21.3
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	20.0	9.2	14.6	10.2	7.5	8.8	9.0	14.0	6.7
Unincorp. Far North	14.9	7.3	15.0	12.5	11.8	12.9	10.0	9.6	6.0
Whyalla (C)	15.9	9.3	12.8	13.1	10.8	13.6	12.9	7.7	3.9
Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	19.2	10.0	14.1	14.8	12.9	13.5	8.5	3.5	3.5
Bal SA (b)	21.8	10.8	15.1	16.4	12.5	11.8	6.7	3.1	2.0
SA	19.1	9.9	14.3	16.3	13.7	13.2	7.3	3.5	2.8

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'SA Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Adelaide Statistical Division

Across South Australia there were more male Wage and salary earners than female earners, with males accounting for around 51% of the Wage and salary earner population. However, in each of the top five SLAs in the Adelaide SD, the proportion of female earners exceeded the proportion of male earners.

Balance of South Australia

The top five SLAs outside of the Adelaide SD have considerably more male Wage and salary earners than female. For example, in Roxby Downs (M), 58.4% of Wage and salary earners were male.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX, Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2007-08

	Male %	Female %
Top 5 SLAs(a)		
Adelaide SD		
Unley (C) - East	48.5	51.5
Burnside (C) - South-West	48.1	51.9
Mitcham (C) - North-East	48.9	51.1
Walkerville (M)	49.4	50.6
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West	48.4	51.6
Adelaide SD	51.0	49.0
Balance SA		
Roxby Downs (M)	58.4	41.6
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	58.3	41.7
Unincorp. Far North	54.2	45.8
Whyalla (C)	57.1	42.9
Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	51.2	48.8
Bal SA (b)	52.3	47.7
SA	51.3	48.7

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'SA Unknown'

[Back to Top](#)

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Adelaide Statistical Division

The top five SLAs had a slightly higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the 55 years and over age range (between 16% and 22%) compared to the State as a whole (15%).

Balance of South Australia

In Roxby Downs (M) almost 58% of Wage and salary earners were aged between 25 and 44 years, compared to

around 44% for the State as a whole. Roxby Downs also had one of the lowest proportions of Wage and salary earners aged 55 and above (4.9%), compared to the State (15.3%).

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)	15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %
Adelaide SD						
Unley (C) - East	16.8	22.7	21.6	21.0	15.2	2.8
Burnside (C) - South-West	18.4	17.7	19.7	22.4	17.4	4.3
Mitcham (C) - North-East	19.2	16.4	18.6	24.7	17.5	3.6
Walkerville (M)	18.1	19.2	20.2	22.6	15.7	4.1
Norw. P'ham St Ptrs (C) - West	18.2	24.1	21.1	20.0	13.7	2.8
Adelaide SD	19.3	22.2	22.2	21.4	12.9	2.0
Balance SA						
Roxby Downs (M)	18.8	29.9	27.7	18.6	4.7	0.2
Unincorp. Flinders Ranges	16.1	16.9	26.7	26.9	11.7	1.7
Unincorp. Far North	16.7	19.5	21.7	29.0	12.0	1.0
Whyalla (C)	19.2	20.4	25.4	22.1	11.4	1.5
Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	19.2	13.2	23.8	26.5	15.4	2.0
Bal SA (b)	18.7	18.4	22.8	23.6	14.1	2.4
SA	19.2	21.3	22.4	21.9	13.2	2.1

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'SA Unknown'

For more information about these regions, refer to the ABS [National Regional Profile \(NRP\)](#). The NRP presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies. The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available.

[Back to Top](#)

Western Australia



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

On this page:

[Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, 2007-08](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Sex](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Age](#)

TOP AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME REGIONS, 2007-08

This article focuses on the five SLAs in Perth Statistical Division (SD) and Western Australia - Balance with the highest average Wage and salary incomes in 2007-08.

The SLAs with the highest average Wage and salary incomes were located in Perth's central metropolitan areas adjoining or near the coast and/or Swan River (Peppermint Grove, Cottesloe, Nedlands, Subiaco and Claremont). Peppermint Grove (S) recorded the highest Wage and salary income of \$72,637 - followed by Cottesloe (T) with \$71,793.

Outside the Perth SD, the top five SLAs are all associated with Western Australia's mining and resource industries. Iron ore mining, salt production, oil, natural gas, pastoralism, fishing and tourism are key industries in the far northern SLAs of Ashburton (S), Roebourne (S), Port Hedland (T) and East Pilbara (S), whilst Coolgardie (S) (near Kalgoorlie in the State's east) is associated with gold and nickel mining, and pastoral industries. In 2007-08, Roebourne (S) recorded the third highest Wage and salary income in the State.

TOP AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Average Annual Growth Rate
Top 5 SLAs(a)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Perth SD							
	Peppermint Grove (S)	53 389	57 327	63 514	66 263	72 637	8.0
	Cottesloe (T)	53 117	57 052	63 083	65 692	71 793	7.8
	Subiaco (C)	49 813	53 261	56 063	59 699	63 651	6.3
	Nedlands (C)	52 055	54 771	57 258	60 575	62 759	4.8
	Claremont (T)	51 334	53 447	56 844	58 911	61 055	4.4
Perth SD		36 523	38 712	41 095	43 785	46 804	6.4
Balance WA							
	Roebourne (S)	52 582	53 713	58 352	63 418	70 180	7.5
	Ashburton (S)	55 873	56 695	62 112	64 920	69 352	5.6
	East Pilbara (S)	51 221	55 716	58 422	61 555	66 469	6.7
	Port Hedland (T)	49 231	52 646	54 475	59 967	63 661	6.6
	Coolgardie (S)	50 164	53 886	55 187	57 565	62 080	5.5
Bal WA (b)		34 553	36 679	38 932	41 428	44 266	6.4
WA		36 048	38 219	40 575	43 226	46 199	6.4

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'WA Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

Perth Statistical Division

In each of the top five SLAs, more than one-third of Wage and salary earners were employed as Professionals (this compares to the State average of around 18%). This occupational group includes persons working in fields that are characterised by the need for a skill level equal to, or exceeding, a bachelor degree (or at least five years relevant experience). Occupations in this category include chemists, architects, accountants, engineers and dentists.

Balance of Western Australia

Compared to the State, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers, Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, and Labourers and Related Workers.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2007-08

		Managers & Administrators	Professionals	Associate Professionals	Tradespersons & Related Workers	Advanced Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers	Not Stated
Top 5 SLAs(a)		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Perth SD											
	Peppermint Grove (S)	15.2	35.0	7.8	3.0	3.2	13.5	1.4	6.5	3.8	10.8
	Cottesloe (T)	15.1	34.7	7.7	3.6	2.8	13.6	1.6	6.4	3.7	10.9
	Subiaco (C)	10.7	38.7	7.6	3.0	2.5	13.7	2.0	6.4	4.2	11.1
	Nedlands (C)	11.2	36.5	6.5	2.2	2.6	14.5	1.9	8.0	4.4	12.1
	Claremont (T)	11.9	32.7	6.9	3.0	3.1	15.2	1.8	8.0	3.9	13.5
Perth SD		7.7	19.4	8.2	10.2	2.4	17.7	6.7	9.5	8.6	9.8
Balance WA											
	Roebourne (S)	6.2	13.1	8.6	17.1	1.3	14.2	12.6	8.0	11.5	7.5
	Ashburton (S)	3.8	12.2	8.2	16.4	0.8	11.5	23.1	6.6	11.5	6.1
	East Pilbara (S)	5.1	13.2	8.1	17.3	0.9	12.4	19.6	6.6	12.2	4.8
	Port Hedland (T)	5.8	12.7	8.2	16.0	0.9	12.8	13.6	6.8	15.4	7.7
	Coolgardie (S)	3.0	6.6	7.2	17.6	0.8	10.5	26.1	6.8	16.2	5.1
Bal WA (b)		6.6	12.9	7.5	13.7	1.5	15.3	11.0	9.4	14.7	7.3
WA		7.4	17.9	8.0	11.0	2.2	17.1	7.7	9.5	10.1	9.2

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'WA Unknown'

[Back to Top](#)

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Perth Statistical Division

Just over 12% of Wage and salary earners in Western Australia reported Wage and salary incomes above \$83,200 in 2007-08. The proportion of Wage and salary earners falling into this category in the top five SLAs ranged between 18.8% in Claremont (T) to 22% in Subiaco (C). Over 16% of wage and salary earners in Peppermint Grove (S) and Cottesloe (T) earned more than \$104,000 in 2007-08 (compared to around 7% for the State as a whole).

Balance of Western Australia

Substantially higher proportions of Wage and salary earners in the top 5 SLAs fell into the top income brackets, compared to the State average. The proportion of Wage and salary earners receiving over \$83,200 ranged between 30% in Port Hedland (T) to almost 43% in Ashburton (S). Over one-quarter of Wage and salary earners in Ashburton (and around 24% in Roebourne (S) and East Pilbara (S)) earned over \$104,000 in Wages and salaries in 2007-08.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2007-08

		\$0 to less than \$13,000	\$13,000 to less than \$20,800	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000	\$52,000 to less than \$67,600	\$67,600 to less than \$83,200	\$83,200 to less than \$104,000	\$104,000 or more
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Top 5 SLAs(a)										
Perth SD										
	Peppermint Grove (S)	22.8	9.7	10.2	10.0	7.9	10.0	7.5	5.2	16.6
	Cottesloe (T)	22.6	9.8	10.3	10.1	7.8	10.1	7.5	5.2	16.4
	Subiaco (C)	19.8	9.0	10.7	9.9	9.4	10.8	8.3	6.7	15.3
	Nedlands (C)	27.0	9.7	10.6	8.5	8.0	9.5	6.8	5.2	14.8
	Claremont (T)	24.0	9.7	11.0	10.0	8.3	11.1	7.1	5.3	13.5
Perth SD		18.5	9.7	12.6	13.0	11.9	13.3	8.6	5.6	6.8
Balance WA										
	Roebourne (S)	12.3	5.8	8.1	8.4	8.9	11.1	9.9	11.6	23.8
	Ashburton (S)	12.2	6.5	7.9	7.5	6.8	8.6	7.8	16.4	26.4
	East Pilbara (S)	12.4	6.0	8.8	8.8	8.2	10.2	9.3	13.2	23.3
	Port Hedland (T)	12.1	6.5	8.7	10.4	9.6	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.5
	Coolgardie (S)	13.6	7.3	10.3	8.7	7.0	11.6	11.1	12.4	18.1
Bal WA (b)		20.0	10.1	13.6	13.0	10.4	11.4	8.0	6.6	6.8
WA		18.9	9.8	12.8	13.0	11.6	12.9	8.4	5.8	6.8

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'WA Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Perth Statistical Division

Across Western Australia there were more male Wage and salary earners than female earners, with males accounting for around 52% of the Wage and salary earner population. This pattern was similar for the top five SLAs in the Perth SD.

Balance of Western Australia

The SLAs outside of the Perth SD have considerably more males as Wage and salary earners. For example, in Coolgardie almost 62% of Wage and salary earners were male.

[Back to Top](#)

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2007-08

		Male %	Female %
Top 5 SLAs(a)			
Perth SD			
	Peppermint Grove (S)	52.5	47.5
	Cottesloe (T)	52.6	47.4
	Subiaco (C)	51.0	49.0
	Nedlands (C)	52.0	48.0
	Claremont (T)	50.3	49.7
Perth SD		52.1	47.9
Balance WA			
	Roebourne (S)	56.6	43.4
	Ashburton (S)	57.7	42.3
	East Pilbara (S)	56.9	43.1
	Port Hedland (T)	57.6	42.4
	Coolgardie (S)	61.6	38.4
Bal WA (b)		53.1	46.9

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'WA Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Perth Statistical Division

The top five SLAs had slightly higher proportions of Wage and salary earners in the 55 years and over age range (between 17% and 21%) compared to the State as a whole (14%).

Balance of Western Australia

Compared to the State, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in these SLAs were aged between 25 and 44 years (50% or over, compared to around 44% for Western Australia).

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)	15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %
Perth SD						
Peppermint Grove (S)	20.8	22.4	16.8	19.4	16.2	4.4
Cottesloe (T)	20.7	22.3	17.2	19.3	16.0	4.5
Subiaco (C)	19.1	24.6	19.5	19.1	14.3	3.5
Nedlands (C)	25.0	18.8	16.5	19.6	14.9	5.1
Claremont (T)	22.3	18.7	17.7	20.4	15.1	5.8
Perth SD	21.3	23.0	21.7	19.9	12.0	2.1
Balance WA						
Roebourne (S)	18.6	26.4	26.2	20.3	7.7	0.9
Ashburton (S)	13.9	29.6	28.5	19.0	8.0	0.8
East Pilbara (S)	17.3	27.3	27.2	18.9	8.5	0.8
Port Hedland (T)	19.2	26.4	23.5	20.6	9.4	1.0
Coolgardie (S)	18.7	23.8	26.6	18.0	11.5	1.5
Bal WA (b)	19.7	20.8	23.0	21.9	12.3	2.2
WA	21.0	22.5	22.0	20.4	12.1	2.1

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'WA Unknown'

For more information about these regions, refer to the ABS [National Regional Profile \(NRP\)](#). The NRP presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies. The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available.

[Back to Top](#)

Tasmania



TASMANIA

On this page:

[Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, 2007-08](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Sex](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Age](#)

TOP AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME REGIONS, 2007-08

This article focuses on the five SLAs in Greater Hobart Statistical Division (SD) and Tasmania - Balance with the highest average Wage and salary incomes in 2007-08.

The SLA of West Coast (M) had the highest average Wage and salary income in Tasmania in 2007-08 (\$43,988).

In the Greater Hobart SD, Hobart (C) - Inner had the highest average Wage and salary income in 2007-08 (\$42,395).

		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Average Annual Growth Rate
Top 5 SLAs(a)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Greater Hobart SD							
	Hobart (C) - Inner	36 546	37 711	39 474	41 300	42 395	3.8
	Hobart (C) - Remanider	36 520	37 633	39 398	40 834	42 204	3.7
	Kingborough (M) - Pt A	33 810	34 987	36 049	37 709	39 038	3.7
	Clarence (C)	33 014	34 274	35 896	37 242	38 854	4.2
	Sorell (M) - Pt A	30 131	30 806	32 089	34 172	35 580	4.2
Greater Hobart SD		33 021	34 118	35 660	37 065	38 563	4.0
Balance Tas							
	West Coast (M)	34 377	37 512	39 599	41 213	43 988	6.4
	George Town (M) - Pt B	32 871	34 080	35 099	36 456	38 324	3.9
	Burnie (C) - Pt A	31 478	32 582	33 988	35 748	38 230	5.0
	Burnie (C) - Pt B	31 287	33 086	34 718	35 911	38 048	5.0
	Launceston (C) - Inner	32 515	33 752	35 258	36 418	37 889	3.9
Bal Tas (b)		30 091	31 199	32 527	33 898	35 541	4.2
TAS		31 358	32 467	33 903	35 288	36 874	4.1

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

For two of the top five SLAs – Hobart (C) Inner and Hobart (C) Remainder, more than 30% of Wage and salary earners were employed as Professionals (compared to the State average of around 18%). This occupational group includes persons working in fields that are characterised by the need for a skill level equal to, or exceeding, a bachelor degree (or at least five years relevant experience). Occupations in this category include chemists, architects, accountants, engineers and dentists.

With the exception of Launceston (C) - Inner, other SLAs in the top five had a higher proportion of Labourers & Related Workers than the State average. Compared to the State, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in West Coast (M) were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers, Intermediate Production and Transport Workers, and Labourers and Related Workers.

[Back to Top](#)

		Managers & Administrators	Professionals	Associate Professionals	Tradespersons & Related Workers	Advanced Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter-mediate Production & Transport Workers	Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers	Not Stated
Top 5 SLAs(a)		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Greater Hobart SD	Hobart (C) - Inner	8.2	32.0	7.9	4.9	2.4	16.9	1.5	8.2	4.5	13.5
	Hobart (C) - Remainder	8.7	30.7	7.8	4.9	1.8	17.2	1.9	8.2	5.3	13.6
	Kingborough (M) - Pt A	7.9	24.2	8.2	8.5	2.0	18.5	3.5	9.1	6.4	11.7
	Clarence (C)	8.2	17.9	8.5	9.9	2.0	19.7	4.5	10.7	7.6	10.9
	Sorell (M) - Pt A	6.4	12.2	7.5	12.2	1.5	20.3	6.9	11.3	11.8	9.9
Greater Hobart SD Balance Tas		7.3	19.5	7.6	9.5	1.8	19.1	4.9	10.2	8.5	11.6

West Coast (M)	5.1	9.1	7.1	13.9	0.7	15.4	16.8	8.8	18.0	5.1
George Town (M) - Pt B	8.3	16.8	4.7	12.1	1.2	15.4	9.1	6.5	17.2	8.7
Burnie (C) - Pt A	6.0	13.4	6.4	12.9	1.4	18.5	8.9	11.1	14.0	7.4
Burnie (C) - Pt B	5.5	10.4	5.4	14.5	1.6	15.1	12.3	9.4	18.5	7.2
Launceston (C) - Inner	9.1	19.7	4.5	12.1	0.0	18.9	9.1	11.4	6.1	9.1
<i>Bal Tas (b)</i>	7.2	17.2	7.1	10.2	1.6	18.3	6.3	10.2	11.4	10.4
TAS	7.2	17.7	7.2	10.0	1.7	18.5	6.0	10.2	10.8	10.7

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Tas Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Greater Hobart Statistical Division

Just under 5% of Wage and salary earners in Tasmania reported Wage and salary incomes above \$83,200 in 2007-08. The proportion of Wage and salary earners falling into this category in the top two SLAs (Hobart (C) - Inner and Hobart (C) - Remainder) was around 8%.

Balance of Tasmania

Compared to the State as a whole, a substantially higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in West Coast (M) earned more than \$83,200 in 2007-08 (over 13%, compared to around 5% for Tasmania).

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2007-08

	\$0 to less than \$13,000	\$13,000 to less than \$20,800	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000	\$52,000 to less than \$67,600	\$67,600 to less than \$83,200	\$83,200 to less than \$104,000	\$104,000 or more
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Top 5 SLAs(a)									
Greater Hobart SD									
Hobart (C) - Inner	19.9	9.6	12.9	13.7	12.4	13.9	9.4	4.3	4.1
Hobart (C) - Remainder	22.3	9.8	12.3	13.1	11.9	13.4	8.9	4.0	4.3
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	20.6	9.8	14.1	15.0	13.1	13.2	7.9	3.5	2.7
Clarence (C)	18.7	10.0	14.4	16.4	13.8	13.5	7.7	3.3	2.2
Sorell (M) - Pt A	18.0	11.0	15.8	20.0	13.7	13.0	5.7	1.9	0.8
Greater Hobart SD Balance Tas	19.9	10.1	14.3	16.4	13.6	13.1	7.3	3.0	2.3
West Coast (M)	20.1	10.5	12.3	11.7	8.9	12.3	10.7	9.1	4.4
George Town (M) - Pt B	21.0	9.5	14.8	15.8	11.7	12.3	8.4	4.3	2.3
Burnie (C) - Pt A	19.5	11.0	14.9	16.4	12.6	13.3	7.4	2.8	2.1
Burnie (C) - Pt B	19.7	12.4	14.7	14.0	11.3	13.9	7.8	3.4	2.8
Launceston (C) - Inner	20.3	9.8	15.0	17.3	12.8	12.8	8.3	0.0	3.8
<i>Bal Tas (b)</i>	21.9	10.9	15.3	17.3	12.7	11.6	6.1	2.5	1.7
TAS	21.0	10.5	14.9	16.9	13.1	12.2	6.6	2.7	2.0

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Tas Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Greater Hobart Statistical Division

Across Tasmania there were more male Wage and salary earners than female earners, with males accounting for around 51% of the Wage and salary earner population. However, in each of the top five SLAs in Greater Hobart SD, female Wage and salary earners outnumbered male earners.

Balance of Tasmania

With the exception of Launceston (C) - Inner, the SLAs outside of the Greater Hobart SD had considerably more males as Wage and salary earners.

[Back to Top](#)

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)	Male %	Female %
Greater Hobart SD		
Hobart (C) - Inner	48.5	51.5
Hobart (C) - Remainder	49.1	50.9
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	48.7	51.3
Clarence (C)	49.2	50.8
Sorell (M) - Pt A	49.3	50.7
<i>Greater Hobart SD</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>50.2</i>
Balance Tas		
West Coast (M)	56.6	43.4
George Town (M) - Pt B	55.1	44.9
Burnie (C) - Pt A	53.0	47.0
Burnie (C) - Pt B	55.5	44.5
Launceston (C) - Inner	51.5	48.5
<i>Bal Tas (b)</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>47.7</i>
<i>TAS</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Tas Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Greater Hobart Statistical Division

The SLAs of Hobart (C) - Inner and Hobart (C) - Remainder had slightly higher proportions of Wage and salary earners aged between 15 and 34 years (between 43% and 46%) compared to the State as a whole (39%).

Balance of Tasmania

The age distributions of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs outside Greater Hobart SD were generally consistent with that for the State in general.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)	15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %
Greater Hobart SD						
Hobart (C) - Inner	20.1	25.9	20.3	19.9	11.8	1.9
Hobart (C) - Remainder	20.9	22.8	19.5	21.0	13.3	2.5
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	19.2	18.7	21.9	24.0	14.3	2.0
Clarence (C)	18.6	18.9	21.5	23.9	14.7	2.4
Sorell (M) - Pt A	17.6	19.4	23.5	24.8	13.2	1.5
<i>Greater Hobart SD</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Balance Tas						
West Coast (M)	18.3	21.6	24.9	21.5	11.5	2.0
George Town (M) - Pt B	15.1	14.7	23.9	27.1	16.3	2.9
Burnie (C) - Pt A	20.8	19.9	22.9	22.3	12.1	2.0
Burnie (C) - Pt B	17.2	16.6	25.0	25.4	13.4	2.4
Launceston (C) - Inner	19.4	20.1	20.9	22.4	13.4	3.7
<i>Bal Tas (b)</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>
<i>TAS</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'Tas Unknown'

For more information about these regions, refer to the ABS [National Regional Profile \(NRP\)](#). The NRP presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies. The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available.

Northern Territory



NORTHERN TERRITORY

On this page:

[Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, 2007-08](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Sex](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Age](#)

TOP AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME REGIONS, 2007-08

This article focuses on the five SLAs in Darwin Statistical Division (SD) and Northern Territory - Balance with the highest average Wage and salary incomes in 2007-08.

The three SLAs with the highest average annual incomes in 2007-08 were all located in remote areas outside the Darwin SD. Alyangula, a harbour on Groote Eylandt, is where ore from the island's manganese mine is exported; Nhulunbuy, on Gove Peninsula, supports an alumina refinery and bauxite mining operation; whilst West Arnhem (S) - Jabiru is an area in which uranium mining is undertaken.

Within the Darwin SD, the top five SLAs recorded very similar average annual Wage and salary incomes in 2007-08.

TOP AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES, NORTHERN TERRITORY

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Average Annual Growth Rate
Top 5 SLAs(a)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Darwin SD						
Parap	43 393	46 665	48 707	49 278	51 193	4.2
Narrows	43 403	46 746	48 698	49 201	51 140	4.2
Fannie Bay	43 407	46 692	48 658	49 206	51 098	4.2
Ludmilla	43 360	46 678	48 656	49 189	51 097	4.2
Bayview - Woolner	43 330	46 648	48 591	49 168	51 058	4.2
Darwin SD Balance NT	39 437	42 222	43 723	45 014	47 298	4.6
Alyangula	56 179	60 620	62 472	62 115	64 600	3.6
Nhulunbuy	47 507	50 701	55 879	58 744	59 669	5.9
West Arnhem (S) - Jabiru	41 040	46 018	49 638	50 216	53 331	6.8
East Arnhem (S)	38 226	39 180	42 698	44 710	45 873	4.7
Alice Springs (T) - Ross	36 230	37 810	39 061	40 668	42 803	4.3
Bal NT (b)	34 466	35 983	37 618	39 278	41 251	4.6
NT	37 665	40 016	41 589	43 027	45 216	4.7

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NT Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

Darwin Statistical Division

Compared to the Northern Territory as a whole, a slightly higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were employed as Professionals, and Managers and Administrators.

Balance of Northern Territory

With the exception of Alice Springs (T) - Ross, other SLAs in the top five had a higher proportion of Labourers & Related Workers than the NT average. Compared to the Territory average, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in Alyangula and Nhulunbuy were employed as Tradespersons and Related Workers.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2007-08

		Managers & Admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Associate Profess- ionals	Trades- persons & Related Workers	Advanced Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter- mediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter- mediate Production & Transport Workers	Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers	Not Stated
Top 5 SLAs(a)		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Darwin SD											
	Parap	10.1	17.9	8.7	7.4	2.4	16.6	4.3	6.8	5.0	20.7
	Narrows	9.8	17.8	8.5	8.0	1.8	16.5	3.9	7.0	4.9	21.7
	Fannie Bay	10.1	18.0	8.6	7.5	1.9	16.5	4.2	6.9	5.0	21.3
	Ludmilla	10.0	17.9	8.6	7.5	2.5	16.5	3.9	6.8	5.0	21.3
	Bayview - Woolner	10.0	17.8	8.6	7.6	2.3	16.4	4.2	6.9	5.0	21.1
Darwin SD		7.9	16.4	8.8	10.1	1.8	17.9	6.3	9.0	7.7	14.1
Balance NT											
	Alyangula	5.5	18.7	9.7	14.2	1.3	15.0	12.9	3.9	13.7	5.0
	Nhulunbuy	6.4	18.1	6.3	12.7	0.8	15.4	10.5	7.1	16.5	6.2
	West Arnhem (S) - Jabiru	5.1	18.4	11.8	9.8	0.9	17.3	7.5	6.8	14.2	8.2
	East Arnhem (S)	5.8	20.9	6.7	9.9	1.0	16.0	8.8	6.1	19.4	5.6
	Alice Springs (T) - Ross	8.5	18.8	9.2	9.8	1.8	20.4	4.7	9.7	8.5	8.6
Bal NT (b)		7.6	18.5	8.4	9.1	1.4	18.0	5.8	7.8	14.8	8.7
NT		7.8	17.1	8.6	9.7	1.7	18.0	6.1	8.6	10.1	12.3

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NT Unknown'

[Back to Top](#)

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Darwin Statistical Division

Just over 10% of Wage and salary earners in the Northern Territory reported Wage and salary incomes above \$83,200 in 2007-08. The proportion of Wage and salary earners falling into this category in each of the top five SLAs was slightly higher (around 12%).

Balance of Northern Territory

Around one-third of Wage and salary earners in Alyangula earned over \$83,200 in 2007-08; over 21% earned over \$104,000.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2007-08

		\$0 to less than \$13,000	\$13,000 to less than \$20,800	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000	\$52,000 to less than \$67,600	\$67,600 to less than \$83,200	\$83,200 to less than \$104,000	\$104,000 or more
Top 5 SLAs(a)		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Darwin SD										
	Parap	12.6	6.4	10.5	13.2	14.4	19.1	11.3	6.3	6.1
	Narrows	12.8	6.4	10.5	13.3	14.4	19.0	11.3	6.2	6.2
	Fannie Bay	12.7	6.5	10.5	13.4	14.3	19.1	11.3	6.3	6.1
	Ludmilla	12.7	6.4	10.6	13.3	14.4	19.1	11.3	6.1	6.1
	Bayview - Woolner	12.7	6.4	10.5	13.4	14.4	19.1	11.3	6.2	6.0
Darwin SD		14.0	7.5	11.0	14.1	14.6	17.5	11.2	5.8	4.5
Balance NT										
	Alyangula	11.9	6.6	8.2	10.6	7.4	11.9	10.3	11.9	21.2
	Nhulunbuy	17.8	6.8	8.9	9.7	9.1	9.5	9.5	11.7	17.0
	West Arnhem (S) - Jabiru	16.7	6.5	8.2	10.5	10.6	14.5	13.0	11.4	8.6
	East Arnhem (S)	28.3	8.9	10.2	9.4	7.6	9.3	7.6	7.9	10.8
	Alice Springs (T) - Ross	16.4	8.4	13.3	15.8	14.1	14.3	9.6	4.9	3.2
Bal NT (b)		22.6	8.8	12.3	13.5	11.7	12.7	8.7	5.2	4.4
NT		16.9	7.9	11.4	13.9	13.6	15.9	10.3	5.6	4.5

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NT Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Darwin Statistical Division

Across the Northern Territory there were substantially more male Wage and salary earners than female earners, with males accounting for around 52% of the Wage and salary earner population. This pattern was consistent across the top five Wage and salary SLAs.

Balance of Northern Territory

With the exception of Alice Springs (T) - Ross, the top five SLAs outside of Darwin SD had considerably more males as Wage and salary earners.

[Back to Top](#)

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)		Male %	Female %
Darwin SD			
	Parap	54.2	45.8
	Narrows	54.1	45.9
	Fannie Bay	54.4	45.6
	Ludmilla	54.3	45.7
	Bayview - Woolner	54.4	45.6
<i>Darwin SD</i>		52.8	47.2
Balance NT			
	Alyangula	57.8	42.2
	Nhulunbuy	56.4	43.6
	West Arnhem (S) - Jabiru	56.5	43.5
	East Arnhem (S)	54.5	45.5
	Alice Springs (T) - Ross	49.6	50.4
<i>Bal NT (b)</i>		51.7	48.3
<i>NT</i>		52.4	47.6

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NT Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Darwin Statistical Division

The top five SLAs had a slightly higher proportion of Wage and salary earners aged between 15 and 34 years (around 50%) compared to the Northern Territory as a whole (45.6%).

Balance of Northern Territory

The age distributions of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs outside Darwin SD were generally consistent with that for the Northern Territory in general.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)		15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %
Darwin SD							
	Parap	20.9	28.7	20.9	17.3	10.5	1.8
	Narrows	21.2	28.8	20.7	16.8	9.9	2.6
	Fannie Bay	21.1	28.9	20.8	17.1	10.3	1.8
	Ludmilla	21.0	28.8	20.8	17.2	10.4	1.9
	Bayview - Woolner	21.1	28.8	20.8	17.2	10.3	1.8
<i>Darwin SD</i>		19.8	25.8	23.2	19.3	10.4	1.5
Balance NT							
	Alyangula	12.2	27.9	25.0	24.5	9.1	1.3
	Nhulunbuy	13.5	22.8	29.0	23.6	10.3	0.8
	West Arnhem (S) - Jabiru	14.8	26.8	30.3	20.3	7.1	0.8
	East Arnhem (S)	13.2	24.5	28.0	23.5	9.7	1.0
	Alice Springs (T) - Ross	19.2	23.6	22.9	21.4	11.0	1.9
<i>Bal NT (b)</i>		17.0	24.5	24.6	21.4	10.7	1.8
<i>NT</i>		18.9	25.4	23.7	20.0	10.5	1.6

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'NT Unknown'

For more information about these regions, refer to the ABS [National Regional Profile \(NRP\)](#). The NRP presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies. The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available.

[Back to Top](#)

Australian Capital Territory



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

On this page:

[Top Average Wage and Salary Income Regions, 2007-08](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Sex](#)

[Wage and Salary Earners By Age](#)

TOP AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME REGIONS, 2007-08

This article focuses on the five SLAs in the Australian Capital Territory with the highest average Wage and salary incomes in 2007-08.

Narrabundah (\$63,724) and Kingston (\$63,713) each recorded average annual growth rates in average Wages and salaries of 4.8% between 2003-04 and 2007-08, resulting in them overtaking Griffith, Forrest and Red Hill as the ACT's top Wage and salary SLAs in 2007-08.

TOP AVERAGE WAGES AND SALARIES, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Average Annual Growth Rate
Top 5 SLAs(a)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Canberra	Narrabundah	52 903	56 487	58 367	60 165	63 724	4.8
	Kingston	52 886	56 496	58 380	60 172	63 713	4.8
	Griffith	54 612	58 907	59 189	61 048	62 715	3.5
	Forrest	54 816	59 208	59 302	61 208	62 607	3.4
	Red Hill	54 802	59 187	59 309	61 154	62 559	3.4
Canberra SD		42 841	45 932	47 071	49 122	51 393	4.7
Bal ACT (b)		40 061	43 031	44 503	46 868	48 848	5.1
ACT		42 834	45 922	47 061	49 116	51 387	4.7

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'ACT Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

Compared to the Australian Capital Territory as a whole, a slightly higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the top five SLAs were employed as Professionals, and Managers and Administrators.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2007-08

		Managers & Admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Associate Profess- ionals	Trades- persons & Related Workers	Advanced Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter- mediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Inter- mediate Production & Transport Workers	Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	Labourers & Related Workers	Not Stated
Top 5 SLAs(a)		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canberra											
	Narrabundah	6.9	24.2	6.9	3.0	1.6	12.9	1.1	4.9	2.6	35.7
	Kingston	7.0	24.2	6.9	3.0	1.7	12.9	1.0	5.0	2.5	35.8
	Griffith	9.9	27.2	6.9	2.7	1.9	15.3	0.9	5.9	2.4	26.8
	Forrest	10.4	27.6	6.8	3.0	1.6	15.6	1.0	6.0	2.5	25.6
	Red Hill	10.4	27.6	6.9	2.7	1.9	15.6	1.0	6.0	2.4	25.6
Canberra SD		6.0	22.3	7.8	5.3	1.7	17.3	2.3	8.6	3.7	25.0
Bal ACT (b)		3.9	18.1	7.7	7.7	0.0	18.7	7.7	8.4	7.7	20.0
ACT		6.0	22.3	7.8	5.3	1.7	17.3	2.3	8.6	3.7	25.0

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'ACT Unknown'

[Back to Top](#)

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Each of the top five SLAs had a substantially higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in the \$104,000 or more income bracket compared with the average for the ACT (over 14% compared with 7%).

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2007-08

		\$0 to less than \$13,000	\$13,000 to less than \$20,800	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000	\$52,000 to less than \$67,600	\$67,600 to less than \$83,200	\$83,200 to less than \$104,000	\$104,000 or more
Top 5 SLAs(a)		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canberra										
	Narrabundah	11.9	5.4	8.2	8.7	9.9	17.1	13.3	10.7	14.8
	Kingston	11.9	5.4	8.2	8.7	9.9	17.1	13.3	10.7	14.8
	Griffith	17.4	7.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	13.5	11.3	9.0	15.2
	Forrest	18.1	7.8	8.6	8.7	8.7	12.9	11.2	8.8	15.2
	Red Hill	18.2	7.7	8.5	8.8	8.8	13.0	11.0	8.8	15.2
Canberra SD		15.6	7.4	10.0	10.9	11.5	16.9	12.1	8.4	7.3
Bal ACT (b)		14.4	7.8	11.1	13.1	13.1	17.0	11.1	4.6	7.8
ACT		15.6	7.4	10.0	10.9	11.5	16.9	12.1	8.3	7.3

(a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners

(b) Excludes SLA 'ACT Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Across the Australian Capital Territory there were slightly more female Wage and salary earners than male earners, with females accounting for just over 50% of the Wage and salary earner population. However, with the exception of Forrest, the top five average Wage and salary income areas had slightly more male earners than female.

[Back to Top](#)

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX, Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2007-08

		Male %	Female %
Top 5 SLAs(a)			
Canberra			
	Narrabundah	50.1	49.9
	Kingston	50.1	49.9
	Griffith	50.1	49.9
	Forrest	50.0	50.0
	Red Hill	50.1	49.9
Canberra SD		49.7	50.3
Bal ACT (b)		51.6	48.4

- (a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners
 (b) Excludes SLA 'ACT Unknown'

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Compared to the Australian Capital Territory, a higher proportion of Wage and salary earners in Narrabundah and Kingston were aged 25-34 years. The proportion of earners aged over 55 years was slightly higher in the SLAs of Griffith, Forrest and Red Hill, compared to the ACT as a whole.

PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
 Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2007-08

Top 5 SLAs(a)	15-24 %	25-34 %	35-44 %	45-54 %	55-64 %	65+ %
Canberra						
Narrabundah	14.4	32.3	23.1	18.3	10.1	1.8
Kingston	14.4	32.3	23.1	18.3	10.1	1.8
Griffith	18.1	23.4	18.6	22.0	14.7	3.2
Forrest	18.5	22.1	18.1	22.6	15.4	3.4
Red Hill	18.6	22.2	18.0	22.5	15.3	3.5
Canberra SD	19.7	24.1	21.9	20.0	12.1	2.2
Bal ACT (b)	18.1	21.3	23.2	21.3	12.9	3.2
ACT	19.7	24.1	21.9	20.0	12.1	2.2

- (a) Top 5 SLAs exclude regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners
 (b) Excludes SLA 'ACT Unknown'

For more information about these regions, refer to the ABS [National Regional Profile \(NRP\)](#). The NRP presents, for all Australia, a range of data for various types of small regions. Data are available for Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and other larger geographies. The NRP is intended for users interested in the characteristics of regions and in comparing regions across Australia. Data are presented as a five year time series, where available.

[Back to Top](#)

About this Release

These data cubes contain various cross-tabulations of the characteristics of wage and salary earners such as age, sex, occupation and wage and salary income for the years 2003-04 to 2007-08. Most of the data in these tables are presented for each Statistical Local Area (SLA) and Local Government Area (LGA) in Australia. These data have been compiled from the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Individual Income Tax Return Database and are part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) program to increase the range of regional statistics available, particularly through the use of administrative information from other government agencies.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 23/02/2011.

23/02/2011 Tables 8A and 8B were replaced due to incorrect data for the number of Wage and salary earners by Occupation (Minor Groups) for 2007-08. Table 8C was replaced due to incorrect data for the number of Wage and salary earners by Occupation (Minor Groups) for 2003-04 and 2007-08.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This release contains regional estimates relating to all persons aged 15 years and over who received income from Wages and salaries in the years 2003-04 to 2007-08. The previous issue in this series included estimates for the years 2003-04 to 2006-07. Estimates for the income year 2007-08 have been added to the existing series to form a five years time series of data from 2003-04 to 2007-08.

2 The estimates in this release include the number of persons, their income from Wages and salaries, and characteristics such as age, sex and occupation. Key data items in this series (number of persons, income and average income) have already been released in Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2007-08 (cat. no. 6524.0.55.002).

3 Data is presented at various levels of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs), in each state and territory of Australia. Paragraphs 39 to 48 contain more information about Statistical Geography.

4 These data have been compiled from the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Individual Income Tax Return Database and are part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) program to increase the range of regional statistics available, particularly through the use of administrative information collected by other government agencies. The ABS wishes to acknowledge the ATO which provided data used in compiling the statistics presented in this release.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO THIS SERIES

5 Estimates of Wage and salary earner statistics for the years 1995-96 to 2005-06 have previously been released in an Information Paper and in Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia (cat. nos. 5673.0, 5673.0.55.001 and 5673.0.55.003).

6 Data for 1995-96 to 2000-01 included only 'Gross Wage and salary income' and 'Allowances, tips etc' items from the individual tax return. Data for 2001-02 to 2005-06 included 'Attributable personal services income' in the definition of Wages and salaries.

7 In this current issue (containing estimates for the years 2003-04 to 2007-08) and in the previous issue (containing estimates for the years 2003-04 to 2006-07) income from Lump sums and Eligible termination payments have been included in Wages and salaries.

8 A summary of the changes to the Wage and salary earner series since the 1995-96 financial year are presented in the table below:

Release	Reference periods	Government pensions and allowances	Wages and salaries inclusions	Number of individuals
5673.0 and 5673.0.55.001	1995-96 to 2000-01	Included	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Gross wage and salary incomeAllowances, commissions, tips etc.	Individuals with positive net income
5673.0.55.003	2001-02 to 2005-06	Excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Gross wage and salary incomeAllowances, commissions, tips etc.Attributed personal services income	Individuals with positive net income
5673.0.55.003	2003-04 to 2006-07 & 2003-04 to 2007-08	Excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Gross wage and salary incomeAllowances, commissions, tips etc.Attributed personal services incomeLump sumsEligible termination payments	Individuals with positive and negative net income

CONFIDENTIALITY

9 All individual income tax statistics provided to the ABS by the ATO have been in aggregated form only, at the SLA level. Information about individual taxpayers has not been released to the ABS.

10 Prior to being provided to the ABS, the statistics have also been subjected to a confidentiality process that randomly adjusts table cells with small values. This includes altering some small cells to zero. Caution should therefore be exercised in deducing that there are no people in an area with certain characteristics and, in general, no reliance should be placed on table cells with small values. The confidentiality process prevents the risk of inadvertently releasing any information that may identify an individual while preserving the overall information value of the statistics.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

11 The scope of these data relate to persons receiving income from Wages and salaries.

12 Wage and salary earners have been defined as:

persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and have received wage and salary income in that financial year.

13 Wage and salary income, as reported on the income tax return, includes:

- gross income as shown on the 'PAYG payment summary - individual non-business';
- allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and other payments for services. Allowances and other earnings may include car, travel or transport allowances, allowances for tools, clothing or laundry and dirt, risk, meal or entertainment allowances;
- attributed personal services income;
- eligible termination payments; and
- lump sums.

14 It should be noted that this definition does not take account of whether Wage and salary earners work on a full-time or part-time basis. Consequently, differences in the extent of part-time work may account for some differences in the number of Wage and salary earners and average Wage and salary incomes across regions. Similarly, average Wage and salary incomes may be affected by overtime earnings and multiple job holdings.

DATA CONSIDERATIONS

15 There are several data considerations that users should be aware of when analysing the data. Overall, these are not viewed as being so severe that they would lead to the production of misleading information. Users are cautioned to be aware of these considerations and take them into account when analysing the results.

16 For the purposes of providing statistical measures for the entire population, the ATO database has some limitations in its coverage. Persons who receive less than the taxable income threshold are not necessarily required to lodge a tax return. Consequently, the coverage of low income earners is not complete in ATO records.

17 Generally, the ATO considers someone to be an Australian resident for tax purposes if they:

- have either always lived in Australia or have come to Australia to live permanently;
- have been in Australia for more than half of the financial year (unless their usual home is overseas and they don't intend to live in Australia);
- have been in Australia continuously for six months or more and for most of that time have been in the one job and living in the same place;
- are an overseas student enrolled in a course of study for more than six months duration.

[Back to Top](#)

Processing of tax returns

18 The data presented in this publication were compiled before the processing of all income tax returns for any given year may have been completed. Data provided to the ABS by the ATO are from returns processed up to 31 October, 16 months after the end of the financial year. Any returns lodged after this date are not included. Therefore, for 2007-08, returns processed after 31 October 2009 are not included. This also applies for each of the previous four years of data presented in this release, so for 2005-06 data for example, returns processed after 31 October 2007 are not included.

19 Annual revised data is published by the ATO in Taxation Statistics, Personal Tax, Table 7 for selected income items. One of these items is 'Salary or wages'. Although this data item is different to the data contained in this

release (as it does not include all the items listed in paragraph 13), it can be used to give an indication of the likely direction of change in the number of Wage and salary earners and total Wage and salary income as more tax returns are lodged.

20 As an example, Table 1 below shows that for the 2003-04 income year, an additional 4.8% of taxpayers earning income from 'Salary or wages' lodged their income tax returns in the four years after the initial processing cut off of 31 October 2005. This translated to a further 5.0% of 'Salary or wages' income being reported.

Table 1. Comparison of ATO Original and revised data - Number of 'Salary or wages' earners and total 'Salary or wages' income, 2003-04

Returns lodged as at:	2003-04			
	No. Wage and Salary Earners	% Change from 31 October 2005	Total Income from Wage and Salaries \$	% Change from 31 October 2007
31 Oct 2005	8 435 280		305 009 561 208	
31 Oct 2006	8 658 015	2.6	313 953 461 851	2.9
31 Oct 2007	8 747 130	3.7	317 085 266 107	4.0
31 Oct 2008	8 793 750	4.2	318 675 652 655	4.5
31 Oct 2009	8 841 265	4.8	320 280 652 016	5.0

21 Due to the later lodgement dates for a small portion of tax returns (as shown above) the data provided in this release slightly under-estimates the total taxable income for a given financial year.

22 The ATO has noted in Chapter 2 of Taxation Statistics 2007-08 that '*Lodgement of individuals' income tax returns grew by 7.1% for the 2007-08 income year. This increase reflects, in part, individual lodgements brought forward to access the government's tax bonus payment*'.

Changes in taxation policy

23 The ATO provides information annually in Taxation Statistics on their website about changes that may affect taxation statistics. Changes relating to personal income tax are in each edition of Taxation Statistics.

24 For the income year 2007-08, the following changes were noted in Chapter 2 of Taxation Statistics:

- the additional increase in individual lodgments brought forward to access the government's tax bonus personal income tax cuts
- the increase in the low income tax offset from \$600 in 2006-07 to \$750 in 2007-08
- the change in access to the entrepreneur tax offset – previously only available to certain businesses within the simplified tax system it is now available to eligible small business entities with aggregated turnover less than \$75,000
- the removal of the undeducted purchase price of an Australian pension or annuity from deduction items – it is now being accounted for and included in the tax-free component of the Australian annuities and superannuation (super) income streams
- the removal of the age-based limits for claiming a deduction for super contributions
- the change to super contribution limits where eligible individuals may now claim a full deduction for personal super contributions, rather than the previous limit of the first \$5,000 plus 75% of the amount above \$5,000
- the change to super taxation where most people aged 60 and over who receive super benefits from a taxed source, the payment of a benefit as a lump sum or income stream (such as a pension) is now tax free
- the change in the manner of reporting and taxing of eligible termination payments, and
- changes to the child care tax rebate where the 30% child care tax rebate is no longer claimed through the ATO.

25 For the income year 2006-07, the following changes were noted in Chapter 2 of Taxation Statistics:

- personal income tax cuts
- the increase in the low income tax offset from \$235 in 2005-06 to \$600 in 2006-07
- the abolition of the part-year tax-free threshold for individuals who ceased full-time education for the first time
- changes to the tax treatment of foreign income and some capital gains for temporary residents
- an increase in the amount you can claim for contributions to registered political parties, independent candidates and members from \$100 to \$1,500, and
- the entitlement to claim a tax offset if you have to pay the Medicare levy surcharge as a result of you or

your spouse receiving a lump sum payment in arrears.

26 For the income year 2005-06, the following changes were noted in Chapter 2 of Taxation Statistics:

- personal income tax cuts
- the introduction of new measures such as the 30% child care tax rebate, the 25% entrepreneurs' tax offset, transitional incentives to contribute to superannuation, and
- transition to retirement rules - people aged over 55 can now access superannuation benefits without having to retire or leave their job.

27 For the income year 2004-05, the following changes were noted in Chapter 2 of Taxation Statistics:

- personal income tax cuts
- introduction of the mature age worker tax offset - workers aged 55 years and over may be entitled to the offset, based on the amount of income they received from working.

28 For the income year 2003-04, the following change was noted in Chapter 3 of Taxation Statistics:

- the Super Co-contribution, which replaced the superannuation tax offset for personal superannuation contributions.

[Back to Top](#)

COMPARISON WITH OTHER ABS INCOME DATA

Survey of Income and Housing

29 The ABS Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) collects information on sources of income, amounts received and the characteristics of persons aged 15 years and over resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. The survey was conducted every year from 1994-95 to 1997-98, and then in 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2002-03. From 2003-04, the survey is being conducted every two years. For further information about the concepts, definitions, methodology and estimation procedures used in the SIH, refer to [Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide, 2005-06](#) (cat. no. 6553.0).

30 Data collected from SIH can be compared to ATO data published in this release for the years 2003-04, 2005-06 and 2007-08. Comparison of these three series can provide a means of assessing trends, establishing whether counts are of an expected magnitude and whether the distribution of income across the various sources is similar.

31 SIH produces estimates of current income as well as estimates of annual income in respect to the previous financial year. Current income refers to income being received at the time the data were collected from respondents. The data used in the following comparison are based on current income estimates as these are thought to provide a better picture of income earners, are more up to date and are generally reported more accurately than previous financial year estimates.

32 Differences exist between the three years of SIH data which should be taken into consideration, most significantly that the 2005-06 and 2007-08 SIH were run as stand alone surveys, whereas the 2003-04 SIH was integrated with the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). This may have had an impact on response.

33 Table 2 presents comparable income data items from ATO data contained in this release and SIH data for 2003-04, 2005-06 and 2007-08. SIH estimates for both Wage and salary income were higher than ATO income data in all three reference years.

Table 2. COMPARISON OF ATO AND SIH WAGE AND SALARY INCOME DATA (a)(b)

	2003-04 \$b	2005-06 \$b	2007-08 \$b
ATO	316.9	364.5	442.4
SIH (c)	341.7	402.1	513.1

a) ATO data includes data that could not be allocated to a state or territory

b) SIH data is current estimates rather than previous financial year

c) SIH data includes non cash benefits in wage and salary income

34 The differences observed between the two sets of income data are likely to be as a result of different definitions, methodologies and reference periods.

35 The higher SIH wage and salary estimate is in part due to the inclusion of non cash benefits (including salary sacrificed income) into this income source. Non cash wage and salary income is not reported on the personal income tax form and is therefore excluded from Wage and salary income data provided by the ATO.

36 The SIH Wages and salaries estimate for 2007-08 also includes, for the first time, irregular overtime and bonuses as well as termination payments.

Survey of Average Weekly Earnings

37 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) is a quarterly sample survey of employing businesses. For further information about the concepts, definitions and methodology of AWE, refer to Labour Statistics, Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

38 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings collects data on average weekly earnings for full-time adult employee jobs, average weekly total earnings for all employee jobs, and average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employee jobs. Table 3 shows the ATO average Wages and salary income (all Wage and salary earners, all Wage and salary income) and 'average weekly total earnings for all employees jobs' from AWE.

Table 3. COMPARISON OF ATO AND AWE TOTAL EARNINGS (a)

	2003-04 \$	2004-05 \$	2005-06 \$	2006-07 \$	2007-08 \$
ATO	36 889	38 607	40 276	42 081	43 921
AWE	38 484	40 091	42 072	43 982	45 707

(a) Based on Original, four quarter average to May quarter

STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY

39 The Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. It is an essential reference for understanding and interpreting the geographic context of statistics published, not only by the ABS but also by other organisations, and its use enables comparability across datasets.

40 ATO data based on postcodes has been converted to data for Statistical Local Areas (SLA) as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Boundaries of these regions can change over time and the ABS revises and releases the ASGC annually.

41 Data in this publication for all years are presented on boundaries in Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2008 (cat. no. 1216.0).

Geographic correspondences

42 The ABS uses geographic correspondences to enable the conversion of data from one type of geographic region to another. These geographic correspondences are generally used to convert data for 'non-standard areas' to data for standard areas used by the ABS. Geographic correspondences (or conversions) are expressed as conversion factors based on population.

43 The geographic identifier on the ATO database is the postcode of the individuals' current home address at the time of completing the tax return. Consequently, postcode to SLA conversion factors have been used by the ATO to concord aggregated postcode data to estimates for Statistical Local Areas. The correspondences are based on the Estimated Resident Population. For further information see the detailed main structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2008 (cat. no. 1216.0).

44 The correspondence process:

- enables the data to be more easily compared with standard ABS output;
- enables the data to be output for other standard ABS geographic areas such as Statistical Divisions (SD), Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) and Local Government Areas; and
- provides flexibility so that data can be provided for the different regions of interest being studied by users of regional data (which are usually groupings of SLAs and/or LGAs).

45 When analysing data transformed by correspondences the following limitations of this methodology need to be

taken into account:

- in applying the correspondences it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across a postcode area. Therefore, data transformed by correspondences may not truly reflect the distribution of the characteristics of the population. In some cases, where the same postcode is split across two or more SLAs and there are no other contributing postcodes, distinct numerical estimates will be derived but rates or averages will be identical for each SLA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate or average of the contributing postcode);
- the conversion factors are based on total population only but have been applied across all ATO data items, i.e. the number of Wage and salary earners, Wage and salary income, total income and sex, age and occupation groups;
- some official postcodes (such as PO boxes, etc.) do not correspond to residential areas but may still have been reported under the current home address field on the income tax return. Data for these and other 'invalid' postcodes, such as those due to incorrect reporting or processing errors, have been included in an 'unknown' category for each state and territory and for Australia where the state or territory was not known; and
- data transformed by correspondences have been rounded so discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

46 While care was taken in producing the correspondences the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of data transformed by correspondences. Users should exercise caution when analysing data for regions with less than 100 Wage and salary earners.

Geographic regions

47 The statistics in this release are presented according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2008. Under this classification, statistical areas are defined as follows:

- **Local Government Areas (LGAs):** These areas are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. The various types of LGAs are cities (C), NSW local government areas (A), boroughs (B), rural cities (RC), towns (T), shires (S), district councils (DC), municipalities (M), SA regional councils (RegC), Qld regional councils (R) and SA Aboriginal councils (AC).
- **Statistical Local Areas (SLAs):** These geographical areas are in most cases identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole LGAs. In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap Statistical Subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs.
- **Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs):** These are of intermediate size, between SLAs and SDs. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.
- **Statistical Divisions (SDs):** These consist of one or more SSDs. The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

48 Further information concerning statistical areas, including information about recent changes to boundaries, is contained in [Australian Standard Geographical Classification \(ASGC\), 2008](#) (cat. no. 1216.0). The ASGC also includes a complete series of maps. SLA maps for all states and territories can be found in Chapter 16 of the publication, or can be accessed individually from the Downloads tab.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH

49 The average annual growth rate is calculated as a percentage using the formula below, where W0 is the average Wages and salaries at the start of the period, Wn is the average Wages and salaries at the end of the period, and n is the length of the period (in years) between W0 and Wn.

$$[(W_n/W_0)^{1/n} - 1] \times 100$$

FURTHER INFORMATION

50 For further information about these statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

A	Area
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AC	Aboriginal council
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
B	Borough
cat. no.	Catalogue number
C	City
DC	District Council
FaCS	Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
LGA	local government area
M	Municipality
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
PAYG	pay-as-you-go tax
Qld	Queensland
R	Regional Council
RC	Rural City
RegC	Regional Council
S	Shire
S/T	state or territory
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SIH	Survey of Income and Housing
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
T	Town
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

Quality Declaration - Summary

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

These estimates of personal income published by the ABS are sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The ATO collects personal income tax information from the lodgement of personal income tax returns as part of their role to 'manage and shape tax, excise and superannuation systems that fund services for Australians' [Source: <http://www.ato.gov.au> 'About Us'] .

The ATO compiles a range of data from this collection for release on the ATO website. An extract of personal income tax is provided to the ABS on an annual basis under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the ABS and the ATO.

All individual income tax statistics are provided to the ABS by the ATO in aggregated form only, at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. Information about individual taxpayers has not been released to the ABS.

For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

Personal income data are produced at regional (small area) level to provide valuable information about regional economies and the income of individuals resident in regions. This annual regional level income data is not available from existing ABS censuses and surveys.

The scope of the personal income tax data includes individuals who submit an individual income tax return to the

Australian Tax Office.

Data items for individuals include number of 'taxable' and 'non-taxable individuals', and 'taxable income'.

The main statistical releases from ATO personal income tax data are:

1. Counts of taxable and non-taxable individuals, and amount of taxable income;
2. Number of persons and amount of income from Wages and salaries, Own unincorporated business, Investment, Superannuation and annuities, Other income (excluding Government pensions and allowances), Total income (excluding Government pensions and allowances);
3. Number of Wages and salary earners by various cross-classifications (age, sex, occupation and income range).

Data for income categories in 2. and 3. above are aggregated from items in the individual income tax return, and are selected to conform as closely as possible to ABS Income Standards.

These statistical releases are presented at the following levels of geography as in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC): Statistical Local Area; Statistical Subdivision; Statistical Division; Local Government Area; state/territory, Australia.

Occupation data for Wage and salary earners is presented using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

TIMELINESS

Individuals may lodge income tax returns in respect of each financial year (1 July to 30 June). Personal income tax data is provided to the ABS approximately 22 months after the income year. Data are taken from an annual extraction from the ATO database as at 31 October each year (16 months after the income year). For example, data for the 2007-08 financial year was extracted as at 31 October 2009 and provided to the ABS in April 2010. Data are released annually by the ABS.

ACCURACY

Personal income tax data is derived from information contained in personal income tax returns lodged with the Australian Taxation Office. For the purposes of providing statistical measures for the entire population, the ATO database has some limitations in its coverage. Persons who receive less than the taxable income threshold are not necessarily required to lodge a tax return. This can include persons who derive their income from government pensions and allowances. Consequently, the coverage of low income earners, including people receiving government pensions and allowances is not complete in ATO records. In addition, a number of Commonwealth of Australia government pension, benefit and allowance payments are exempt from income tax and are therefore not required to be included in tax returns.

Data is provided by the ATO before the processing of all income tax returns for any given year may have been completed. Data provided to the ABS by the ATO are from returns processed up to 31 October, 16 months after the end of the financial year. It is estimated that approximately an additional 3% of taxpayers lodge their income tax returns in the twelve months after the initial processing cut off each year and approximately 5% of taxpayers lodge their income tax returns in the three years following the processing cut off. This means that data provided to the ABS slightly under-estimates the number of income earners and the total income earned.

Prior to being provided to the ABS, the statistics have also been subjected to a confidentiality process that randomly adjusts table cells with small values. This includes altering some small cells to zero. Caution should therefore be exercised in deducing that there are no people in an area with certain types of income and, in general, no reliance should be placed on table cells with small values.

COHERENCE

Personal income tax statistics can be impacted by changes to Tax legislation. The ATO outlines any such changes in their annual release of 'Taxation Statistics' on the ATO website.

Data for income categories described above (see Relevance) are aggregated from items in the individual income tax return, and are selected to conform as closely as possible to ABS Income Standards. There have been several changes, reflected in data released for 2001-02 to 2005-06, and for 2003-04 to 2006-07:

6524.0 and 6524.0.55.001 5673.0 and 5673.0.55.001	1995-96 to 2000-01	Gross wage and salary income Allowances, commissions, tips etc.
6524.0.55.002 5673.0.55.003	2001-02 to 2005-06	Gross wage and salary income Allowances, commissions, tips etc. Attributed personal services income
6524.0.55.002 5673.0.55.003	2003-04 to 2006-07	Gross wage and salary income Allowances, commissions, tips etc. Attributed personal services income Lump sums Eligible termination payments

Other ABS sources of income data are:

- the Survey of Income and Housing;
- the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings
- the Census of Population and Housing

The ABS Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) collects information on sources of income, amounts received and the characteristics of persons aged 15 years and over resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. Data collected from SIH can be compared to ATO personal income tax data published in Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas (cat no. 6524.0.55.002) and Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas (cat no. 5673.0.55.003) at the Australia level. Small area estimates are not released from the SIH. Comparison of these series for Australia can provide a means of assessing trends, establishing whether counts are of an expected magnitude and whether the distribution of income across the various sources is similar. The ATO personal income tax data contained in this release is generally consistent in magnitude with the estimates derived from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing at the Australia level.

The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) is a quarterly sample survey of employing businesses. It collects data on average weekly earnings for full-time adult employee jobs, average weekly total earnings for all employee jobs, and average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employee jobs. Small area estimates are not released from AWE. The ATO Average Wage and Salary income as presented in Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas (cat no. 5673.0.55.003) can be compared at the Australia level with the 'average weekly total earnings for all employees jobs' from the survey of Average Weekly Earnings. These two series items are generally consistent in magnitude at the Australia level.

Income data is also available every five years in the Census of population and housing. The Census provides total income for households and individuals. Data are available for a range of small areas.

INTERPRETABILITY

Taxable income is calculated on the personal income tax as total income or loss minus total deductions.

Personal income tax data releases all contain detailed Explanatory Notes that provide information on scope and coverage, confidentiality, changes to the data over time, geographical presentation of the data, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

ACCESSIBILITY

All personal income tax data provided to the ABS from ATO, is released to the ABS website in:

- National Regional Profile (contains Taxation Statistics, income estimates by source and Wage and salary earners statistics in html web pages, excel spreadsheets, and SuperTABLE datacubes)
- Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas (cat no: 6524.0.55.002) - contains a summary main features, excel spreadsheets and SuperTABLE data cubes.
- Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas (5673.0.55.003) - contains a summary main features, excel spreadsheets and SuperTABLE data cubes.

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

23/02/2011 The contents of this data cube have been replaced due to a previous error in the number of Wage and

salary earners by Occupation (Minor Groups) for 2007-08.

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

23/02/2011 The contents of this data cube have been replaced due to a previous error in the number of Wage and salary earners by Occupation (Minor Groups) for 2007-08.

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

23/02/2011 The contents of this data cube have been replaced due to a previous error in the number of Wage and salary earners by Occupation (Minor Groups) for 2003-04 and 2007-08.

© Commonwealth of Australia

All data and other material produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) constitutes Commonwealth copyright administered by the ABS. The ABS reserves the right to set out the terms and conditions for the use of such material. Unless otherwise noted, all material on this website – except the ABS logo, the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, and any material protected by a trade mark – is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia licence